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REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON GENEVA TALKS OPENING

Chernenko Message to Churchmen

PM051800 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] To Dr A. Post (United States) and Dr K. Toth (Hungary), cochairmen of the consultative meeting of representatives of Christian churches

Esteemed gentlemen,

I read with interest your message, which shows that the religious circles you represent occupy realistic positions on important problems of war and peace.

We carefully studied your appeal to our country and to the United States regarding the measures that you believe should be taken for the sake of peace on earth.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we share your viewpoint regarding the importance of freezing nuclear arms, especially by the United States and the Soviet Union. We believe that the adoption of appropriate pledges first by these states, and later by others possessing a nuclear potential, would be an important step along the path of lessening the threat of nuclear war and would open up a prospect for the reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons until all varieties of those weapons are totally eliminated, which is what we regard as our chief aim in this issue.

If the American side were to prohibit nuclear weapons tests and renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, as your message says, we could only welcome this. The Soviet Union, as is well known, has repeatedly advocated the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and has unilaterally assumed a pledge not to be the first to use such weapons.

We also understand your alarm at the possibility of the militarization of outer space, including the deployment of nuclear weapons there. Indeed, the attempts by certain American circles to foist the era of "star wars" on mankind create an additional new threat to peace. If U.S. militarist forces manage to prevail on this issue, an irreversible situation fraught with the most disastrous [gibelnyy] consequences will arise. I want to draw attention to the fact that this is realized by virtually all the UN member-states, which, except for the United States, voted at the 39th General Assembly session in favor of preventing an arms race in outer space.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to reaching an accord with the United States on the whole complex of issues embracing both the nonmilitarization of space and nuclear armaments. There is a pressing need to adopt urgent and effective measures to prevent the further destabilization of the strategic situation and to prevent new rounds in the arms race.

In this connection I would like to stress that our approach to talks is based on the premise that they must be honest and businesslike. The aim of talks must not be to deceive your partner and public opinion -- we cannot agree to that morality -- but to seek mutually acceptable solutions that accord with the interests of peace.

Whether or not there is to be war depends today on all people, irrespective of their philosophical and ideological positions.

We have always advocated and continue to advocate close cooperation with all peace-loving forces in the world, including religious circles, who, in our opinion, can play a considerable role in delivering mankind from the nuclear threat.

The quest for mutually acceptable ways to achieve lasting peace and a constructive approach toward solving complex international problems can ensure the security of the peoples and the prime human right -- the right to life.

I wish you and all religious figures upholding the ideals of peace further successes.

Respectfully,

K. Chernenko

Solomentsev Sees Gromyko Off

LD061407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign affairs minister left Moscow for Geneva today for a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

At the airport, Comrade Gromyko was seen off by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and other officials. He was also seen off by Fritschi, the Swiss ambassador to the USSR.

Gromyko Statement On Arrival

LD061828 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva January 6 TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko arrived in Geneva today for a meeting with the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

At the airport Andrey Gromyko was met by the USSR Ambassador to Switzerland Ivan Ippolitov, the permanent representative of the USSR at the U.N. Mission and other international organizations in Geneva Mikhail Sytenko and other officials.

At the airport Andrey Gromyko made the following statement:

"We have arrived in Geneva to discuss with the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz questions connected with the holding of talks on space and nuclear weapons. As is known, the agreement in principle was reached some time ago between the Soviet Union and the United States to start negotiations on this complex of interrelated problems. It has been agreed that the task of this meeting will be to work out a common understanding of the subject and objectives of such negotiations.

"The Soviet Union is in favour of working out the basic guidelines to orient the negotiations towards reaching mutually acceptable accords which would prevent an arms race in outer space and at the same time ensure advancement along the path of radical reduction of nulcear arms and in the long run the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

"We would like to hope that the United States, too, will take a responsible and constructive approach towards questions which are to be discussed at the meeting.

"In conclusion I would like to say that at this meeting we shall proceed from the fundamental policy of the Soviet Union, aimed at strengthening peace and removing the threat of nuclear war.

"I use the opportunity to wish the people of Geneva all the best in this year of 1985."

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On the same day, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Geneva.

Gromyko, Swiss Official Meet

LD061939 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Gromyko has met Aubert, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland. During the conversation, which was of a businesslike and frank nature, an exchange of views was carried out on questions of Soviet-Swiss relations and certain international problems constituting mutual interest for both sides.

In the discussion of international questions, Comrade Gromyko noted that the serious complication of the situation in the world urgently demanded the concentration of efforts by all states on solving the main task: The removal of the threat of nuclear war. The Swiss side's attention was brought to the proposals of the Soviet Union directed towards the consolidation of peace, the cessation of the arms race, and the improvement of the international political climate.

The opinion was expressed on both sides that the strengthening of European security could be facilitated by a positive outcome to the Stockholm conference and the achievement at it of important agreements regarding mutually complementary measures for strengthening trust, both of a political and international legal, and military-technical character.

In the exchange of views on bilateral Soviet-Swiss relations, Comrade Gromyko pointed to available facts concerning the Swiss authorities' failure to take the necessary measures to ensure safety for Soviet citizens arriving in Switzerland on official matters. The hope was expressed that, on the part of the Swiss authorities, due attention would be manifested toward Soviet citizens in accordance with the norms of international law.

Gromyko, Shultz Meeting Begins

LD071139 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva January 7 TASS -- A meeting began here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Zhukov Comments in PRAVDA

PM041737 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "A Good Basis for Understanding"]

[Text] And so a meeting will take place the day after tomorrow in Geneva between A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. As is known, this meeting is being held at the initiative of the USSR and the objective of the meeting is to work out a joint understanding of the subject and aims of new negotiations between the two countries.

The Essence of New Negotiations

It should immediately be emphasized that these will indeed be new negotiations and not a "return to the table of the previous Geneva talks" blown up in November 1983 by the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles that the United States was sending into the FRG and Italy. It is worth giving a reminder about this because, without any justification for doing so, Washington has been harping on and on about the fact that it is allegedly a question of the "resumption" fo the earlier negotiations that were buried long ago.

The novel quality of the talks -- about the organization of which the responsible representatives of the USSR and United States will be trying to reach agreement -- consists in the fact that they will be conducted on the whole range of interconnected issues of ending the arms race. It is precisely this presentation of the issue, proposed by Moscow, that is encountering the approbation and support not only of the public, but also of governments of very many countries, including those of the United States' NATO allies.

Last Thursday the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of the forthcoming meeting in Geneva. An appropriate decision was made on the Soviet Union's position.

As far as the United States is concerned, President R. Reagan, who was on the estate of his millionaire friend W. Annenberg in California at the beginning of this week where he saw in the new year, received Secretary of State G. Shultz, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, and his national security advisor R. McFarlane, who had arrived from Washington. They furnished him with a report, prepared after lengthy arguments and and discussions between the departmental leaders, about the line the U.S. delegation intends to take at this meeting.

The following day, R. McFarlane held a press conference during which he stressed that the forthcoming negotiations are merely "the beginning of a long and complex process."

Naturally, the world public is awaiting with great attention reports on how the Geneva discussions pass and what their outcome will be. On this score the Western press is publishing a multitude of contradictory forecasts and there is hardly any sense in analyzing them just now. Something else is of greater importance: to reflect a little on the kind of ideas that have already been put forward as preparation for the Geneva meeting and what kind of stances have been and are being taken by the sides in the runup to the meeting.

The most cogent evidence of the unshakable will of the Soviet people and state to achieve a cardinal solution to the problem of ending the arms race is provided by a whole series of treaties and agreements concluded on the initiative of the USSR and which are now in force. These include:

The treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water (1963);

The treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies (1967);

The treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons (1968);

The treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof (1971);

The unlimited treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of ABM systems and the interim agreement between the USSR and the United States on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (1972);

The convention on the prohibition of the development, production, and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction (1972);

The unlimited Soviet-U.S. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war (1973);

This list could have become even more extensive if the United States and its allies had not so stubbornly opposed the adoption of constructive initiatives submitted repeatedly by the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and envisaging a total ban on underground testing of these weapons, a ban on chemical weapons, and moreover, general and complete disarmament.

Two Approaches to the Question of Space

The USSR has always attached and continues to attach particular significance to the problem of preventing the militarization of space. Back on 15 March 1958 -- immediately after the Soviet Union launched the world's first artificial earth satellite for peaceful purposes into space -- the Soviet Government proposed to prohibit the military use of space. This and the USSR's repeated subsequent proposals in the same direction have constantly met with the support of the overwhelming majority of the world's countries, and only the United States has been invariably opposed.

This negative U.S. position is explained by the fact that from the very beginning of the conquest of space the U.S. began gambling on its military use. And in June 1982 Washington announced the creation of a military space command. Pentagon directives for 1984-1989 envisage the "need" (!) to deploy fully developed and ready-for-use space-based military systems. Finally, on 23 March 1983 the U.S. President himself announced ambitious plans to prepare for war in space and from space with respect to the earth.

The USSR countered these extremely dangerous designs with its proposals envisaging a total ban on the use of space for such purposes. To facilitate reaching an agreement on this question, the USSR, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko recalled last summer in his answers to questions from the American journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith, unilaterally assumed a commitment back in 1983 not to deploy antisatellite weapons in space: In other words, it imposed a unilateral moratorium on such launches for all such time as other states, including the United States, act likewise.

It goes without saying that this commitment also covered test launches of space weapons.

Further, on 29 June last year, the Soviet Government issued a statement in which it proposed to the United States that talks begin on preventing the militarization of space. Both a venue and a date for the possible start of these talks were proposed: Vienna, September 1984. Here, with a view to creating favorable conditions for reaching agreement, the Soviet Government proposed the establishment on a reciprocal basis of a moratorium on the testing and deployment of such weapons starting as of the date of the opening of the talks.

Everybody recalls the subsequent development of the situation. In his answers to questions from PRAVDA, THE WASHINGTON POST, and the American NBC television company, Comrade K.U. Chernenko put forward a well structured system of proposals on the limitation and reduction of arms, primarily nuclear arms, and the prevention of the arms race spreading to areas as yet unaffected by it.

"...We are prepared to work -- and work energetically -- to this end," the leader of our party and state said. "Moreover we have proposed practical -- I stress, practical -- ways to achieve this objective.

"In my recent WASHINGTON POST interview I mentioned some of these. They include the conclusion of an agreement on preventing the militarization of space, a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons, and the finalization of an agreement on a complete and total ban on nuclear weapons tests.

"The list of possible steps aimed at strengthening stability and security could be continued, of course. I have cited topical problems that in our view are objectively the most easily soluble."

Path to Agreement

This clear and preceise method of posing the question -- a method that would make it possible to finally move toward more normal relations between the USSR and the United States and toward a more secure world -- met with approval at the 39th UN General Assembly session. Even the United States' NATO allies expressed themselves there in favor of the nonmilitarization of space. And when it became known that the United States had finally agreed to embark on new talks with the Soviet Union, the news was welcomed everywhere with great satisfaction.

The peoples and governments interested in preventing a nuclear catastrophe expect the Geneva meeting, which will take 2 days -- 7 and 8 January -- to lead to talks which, given the proper political will on both sides, can and must be crowned by positive results.

The Soviet Union is prepared to conduct the talks constructively -- it will not be found wanting. As for the United States, its position will be clarified only during the forthcoming meeting; as yet there is no such clarity.

The point is that in Washington, as NEW YORK TIMES observer Leslie Gelb reported recently, citing official spokesmen for the administration, "muddle and confusion have arisen with regard to the approach that should be used merely as 'a trump card at the talks' or whether the militarization of space should be regarded as 'something that must be defended at any cost.'"

Also drawing attention is the fact that, in talks with journalists, U.S. officials have in the past few days been hinting increasingly frequently that Washington is in no hurry to draft proposals that would be mutually acceptable.

The Solution Must Be Comprehensive!

"The 'star wars' concept is obviously to Reagan's liking," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote in its New Year issue, explaining that this concept was put to the President by the notorious Edward Teller -- the "father of the hydrogen bomb and a fierce anticommunist." According to the newspaper, he is actively supported by the military-industrial complex, which is savoring in advance the enormous profits from the implementation of the plans proclaimed by Reagan 23 March 1983.

U.S. scientist (J. Desh) from Washington University notes in the journal BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS that "by the time a new weapons system has advanced from the research stage to the stage of transformation into a national decision, it has accumulated a retinue of enthusiasts and they include not only laboratory employees but also those who express the interests of the military-industrial complex." That is why, THE WASHINGTON POST concluded on 1 January, citing this scientist's statement, U.S. spokesmen "are going to the talks with a new and sinister 'defense system' based on the 'star wars' principle."

It is no accident that the newspaper has placed the words "defense system" in ironic quotemarks. In reality, space armaments, if they are ever created, will by no means be a means of defense. Combined with strategic nuclear armaments, they would comprise a very dangerous instrument of aggression.

Yes indeed, aggression! As the "foundation for explaining the goals of disarmament" organization, which unites, in particular, representatives of U.S. academic circles, has declared with total justification, the "space wars" program pursues the goal of creating favorable conditions for the United States to deliver a first nuclear strike.

"One possible scenario of nuclear war," this important declaration says, "could be as follows: Killer satellites render the enemy's early warning system inoperable. Then hydrogen bombs explode over the enemy country's cities, rendering its communications system inoperable. Trident missiles destroy launch silos within 15 minutes. MX missiles destroy everything else within 30 minutes. Then the ABM systems with space-based elements shoot down any missiles that may have survived the first strike."

Thus, the declaration emphasizes, the purpose of ABM defense comes down to delivering a "first strike from behind the space shield." It is self-evident that such schemes, originating in the minds of "scenario" composers in Washington who are in the grips of a bellicose fever, are not feasible. The USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies have done, are doing, and will do everything necessary to prevent U.S. and NATO military superiority. But the fact that such schemes are being hatched in Washington is in itself highly significant.

It is, therefore natural that the question of preventing the militarization of space will inevitably occupy a paramount position at the forthcoming talks. Everyone must understand that, in the interests of both sides, a comprehensive and interconnected solution can and must be reached in Geneva on the question of space-based and nuclear weapons, which are extremely dangerous for the destiny of all mankind.

Kolesnichenko on 'New' Talks

PM051930 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "Before the Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Geneva, 5 Jan -- ...Although in Switzerland it is regarded as improper to telephone even close friends at 10 in the evening and the city is asleep at 10:30, it now seems that Geneva has cast off its drowsiness.

At any rate, discussions continue until late in the hotels housing the journalists who have come here to cover the meeting between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. There are many newsmen. The precise number has still not been calculated, but all the news media of any note from all continents are now represented here.

There is great interest in the meeting, which is understandable. The ministers are meeting in order to formulate a joint understanding of the subject and aims of the new talks on the whole complex of issues relating to nuclear and space armaments that the Soviet Union suggested starting to the United States.

These are to be truly new talks, and not a return to the former talks in Geneva, which were destroyed [vzorvany] in November 1983 with the start of the deployment of American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

What is new about the talks whose organization the ministers of the two states are now going to discuss? The fact that the talks will concern the whole complex of interconnected issues relating to the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear facilities. The connection between the aforementioned issues is unbreakable. It is precisely this approach that makes it possible to seek specific solutions making it possible to advance toward the complete prohibition and, ultimately, elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet side is prepared to embark on the most radical solutions in all these spheres. What about the American side? Is the United States, in contrast with the past, prepared to at last embark on the path of honest talks and does it intends to begin a serious and fruitful dialogue, or will it attempt to use the Geneva meeting to provide propaganda cover for its militarist plans? If the American position emerges as the latter one, what kind of talks can there be? After all, the ministers' meeting is still not talks. And whether these talks come about or not largely depends on what position the American side adopts.

For all the interest in the present ministers' meeting, none of the observers assembled here is venturing to predict what its outcome will be. There are worrying reports from Washington, where, using "leaks" regarding the content of the White House's confidential instructions to Shultz and the remarks of Defense Secretary Weinberger and members of his entourage "who wished to remain anonymous," an extensive propaganda campaign has been mounted in defense of the U.S. plans for the militarization of space. You get the impression that some people in Washington are preparing both the American public and the entire world public for the idea that the problem of the nonmiliarization of space is not urgent. And what is "urgent" is the "star wars" program that is its direct opposite.

However, it is not all that easy to fool the public. People in various countries are increasingly clearly realizing that to prevent the militarization of space is to avert both a quantitatively and qualitatively new and unprecedented round in the arms race that would create a terrible threat to mankind. It is also to save tremendous funds needed for the peaceful development of the economy. After all, according to preliminary calculations alone, over $1 trillion would be spent on the American "star wars" program, or, to be more accurate, on its first stage.

Finally -- and this is a particularly important point -- the process of the reduction and elimination of nuclear arms would be undermined in the event of the militarization of space. It is no accident that many observers note that the American "star wars" program is yet another U.S. attempt to achieve strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, which the Soviet Union, of course, will not allow.

The Geneva meeting is called upon to be a test of whether the U.S. leadership really intends to straighten out relations with the USSR and embark on talks based on the principle of the equality and identical security of the two sides.

It cannot be said that people in the United States itself do not realize this. In particular, here is what Mary Mcgrory, a well known journalist on THE WASHINGTON POST, writes: "The upcoming meeting is darkened, so to speak, by a 'shadow in the heavens.' Our representatives are taking with them to the the talks a new and sinister 'defense system' based on the 'star wars' principle.

What is the opinion of Washington's allies? Here, in almost the very center of West Europe (a trolleybus travels from here to France, and Italy, Austria, and the FRG are within easy reach), it is easy to sense this -- the morning papers are on sale in Geneva at practically the same time as they are in the capitals of the states in which they are published. Take France's LE QUOTDIEN DE PARIS, for instance. It has published a series of articles on the question of space weapons. The plans for waging "star wars" call into question all the present systems of deterrence (sderzhivaniye] and all strategic concepts, one of the articles says. Noting that the militarization of space will "completely destabilize present arms control systems," the newspaper openly states that London and Paris are alarmed at the prospect of the transfer of the arms race to space. The paper is echoed by the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT: "If the United States launches its 'star wars' program, the American plan will do more harm than good to both East-West relations and relations within the Western alliance." For its part, London's FINANCIAL TIMES, which devotes an editorial to an analysis of the Reagan administration's foreign policy, notes that a "discouraging prospect" awaits the West European allies in view of the United States' space plans.

Here is a report from a correspondent of Japan's NIHON KEIZAI: "The West European countries are nervous about Washington's 'star wars' plan, believeing that it will lead to a sharpening of the confrontation between the USSR and the United States. Under these conditions, the Japanese premier should also formulate his position on the American 'strategic defense' doctrine in light of the influence that it will have on relations between Japan and the USSR."

The U.S. allies are worried by yet another question: Will Washington take their opinion into account or will it again display a great-power contempt for it and force them to remain silent in the name of the notorious 'Atlantic solidarity'?

Swiss watches are counting down the time remaining before the Geneva meeting with their renowned accuracy. Once again time will tell if the United States is prepared to display realism and join the Soviet Union is the quest for an effective accord benefiting the cause of peace.

PRAVDA on USSR Peace Policy

PM041001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[B. Barakhta, I. Biryukov article: "With Concern for Peace"]

[Text] To defend peace on the planet -- there is no more pressing task today. The Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries are in the vanguard of the struggle against the threat of nuclear war. The peace program for the eighties, which was elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of our party's Central Committee and which goes back to Lenin's decree on peace, has become the banner of the leading section of mankind.

These are alaming times. The United States and the North Atlantic bloc, gambling on achieving military superiority over the socialist community, are escalating nuclear armaments and pursuing a course of confrontation. The Pentagon is now encroaching on outer space, too.

The foreign policy of socialism is the policy of pace. The first place among our community's main aims is invariably occupied by the defense of socialist gains and values against imperialism's onslaught and the joint struggle for the stengthening of peace and the relaxation of tension and against the instigators of a new war. The socialist countries and their international course constitute a factor of tremendous significance. In the cause of preventing nuclear catastrophe and fettering the forces of imperialism, the decisive role belongs to the socialist community.

The greatest significance is attached to the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as an instrument for safeguarding peace; this pact marks its 30th anniversary in 1985. The exchange of opinions and the elaboration of positions of principle and major intiatives on the cardinal problems of international relations and the coordination of foreign policy take place in the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, in other organs of our fraternal alliance, and at multilateral meetings of party and state leaders from the community countries, within the CEMA framework, for instance. Political Consultative Committee conferences are always events of major international importance, and it was no accident that the world received with such great interest the announcement that the next conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is to be held in Sofia in mid-January.

The program documents adopted at these conferences are always animated by a united approach to the pressing task of the day -- that of improving the present international situation -- and contain a profound analysis of the global situation and constructive ideas and proposals.

A comprehensive package of these proposals on key problems, compiled through the joint efforts of the socialist community countries, has taken root in the consciousness of the world public as an alternative to the imperialist course.

To the credit of the Soviet Union alone are more than 100 initiatives aimed at limiting and reducing arms of various categories and types, beginning with nuclear arms. The USSR's contribution is organically combined with numberous proposals put forward by the other fraternal countries.

The socialist community countries put forward a realistic program that includes a wide range of very important measures. Among them are the prevention of the militarization of outer space, which is a special, key task, and the reduction of strategic arms and midium-range nuclear systems, which would make it possible to advance toward the complete banning and, ultimately, the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In putting forward an effective program for improving the world situation, the socialist community countries graphically demonstrate their constructive approach.

New evidence of the socialist countries' goodwill is provided by the recent initiative from the Soviet Union, which proposed to the U.S. Administration that talks begin on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments.

The principled line and the correctness of the international course of the socialist community have a clear influence on the course of world affairs. Any attempts to secure unilateral advantages from the socialist countries and talk to them "from a position of strength" are doomed to failure.

Whichever of the main international forums you take -- the UN General Assembly, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, the disarmament conference that is under way in Geneva, or the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe -- everywhere the socialist community countries advocate serious, honest dialogue with strict observance of the principles of equality and identical security.

The concern for strengthening European security permeates the line of the Warsaw Pact states. They rightly point out that the greatest possible fidelity to the agreements and treaties that define the postwar structure of Europe is needed. Special vigilance is needed on the continent where the two biggest military-political alliances face each other directly, where a greater quantity of weapons is concentrated than anywhere else, and where every spark could lead to a world conflagration.

The socialist community declares with all its weight and prestige that it is not permissible for anyone to cast doubt on the continent's political and territorial realities. To those who intend to once again "open the German question," E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, replied: "There are no open questions anymore. The 'German Reich' ceased to exist forever in the fires of World War II. As a result of the war and postwar developments, two German states emerged and are developing: the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. They belong to different alliances. The only relations that can exist between the GDR and the FRG are the kind of relations which are customary in the world between sovereign, equal states that are independent of one another. The sooner people in the FRG realize this, the better."

Remembering the sacrifices, mankind demands that the threat of war never again arise on German soil. The historical lesson of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, whose 40th anniversary our brothers in the socialist countries and all people of goodwill in the world are preparing to mark together with us, is that we must fight against war before it starts, and wage that struggle together.

Consistency and persistence bring success in our community's peace offensive. Thus, at the 39th UN General Assembly session, the active, constructive stance of the USSR and the other allied socialist states helped to bring to the forefront of attention at the worldwide forum first and foremost those questions that are of fundamental significance for decisively improving the world situation.

There was wide support in the United Nations for the major new Soviet initiatives on preventing the militarization of outer space and using its exclusively for man's benefit, and also in defense of the peoples' right to determine their own destiny and against the policy of state terrorism. The participants in the 39th UN General Assembly session also witnessed the intensive work done by other socialist community countries. Here are just a few of the resolutions they submitted at the session: On the nonuse of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war (proposed jointly by Hungary, the GDR, and Cuba); on the peoples' right to peace (proposed by Mongolia); on strengthening the security of non-nuclear states (proposed jointly by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia); on holding a week of actions for disarmament (the initiative of the CSSR and Mongolia); and on all aspects of nuclear disarmament (GDR).

Despite unconcealed threats and blackmail from the West, Poland pursues an active foreign policy. It was one of the initiators of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Poland's idea on extending confidence-building measures not only to the military sphere, but to the economy as well, is winning more and more supporters on the continent. "The Polish People's Republic," W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has said, "is an important link to the peaceful postwar order in Europe. That is why imperialism's attacks on People's Poland were so aggressive and stubborn. But its hopes were thwarted. Poland could not be torn away from the socialist community. It should once again be stressed with the utmost force that it would be hard for Poland to withstand the massive, perfidious attacks, coordinated by Washington, without the support of our allies. The alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries and membership of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA have withstood the test of time."

Rebuffing U.S. interference in Central America is of great significance. Here, socialist Cuba makes a worthy contribution to the cause of the struggle against the threat of war. "A very important avenue of our policy," F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, said the other day, "is the struggle for peace, which is the main aspiration of our people and of all mankind." Opportunities for a settlement of the Central American situation are being created by the constructive position of Cuba and Nicaragua, as well as by the initiative of the "Contadora Group" of states, supported by Havana.

As is well known, a tense situation persists, through the imperialists' fault, in a number of regions of Asia. In light of the present situation, increasing political relevance is attached to Mongolia's initiative on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. "Mongolia," J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, noted, "is fully determined to continue to make whatever contribution it can to the socialist countries' common struggle for peace and universal security."

The goals of improving the world situation are served by the initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at normalizing the situation in the region and by their course of establishing good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries. Laos, the SRV, and the PRK advocate an all-embracing settlement of differences between the states of Indochina and ASEAN on the basis of equality, respect for each other's legitimate interests, noninterference in internal affairs, and no outside interference. The three fraternal states of Southeast Asia are prepared, as has repeatedly been noted at a high level, to immediately commence dialogue with the ASEAN countries so as to prevent the present situation from developing into a more serious conflict.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have not threatened and do not threaten anyone -- either in Europe, Asia, or in any other part of the globe. They do no more than is absolutely necessary from the viewpoint of ensuring their own security and maintaining the strategic equilibrium, and at the lowest possible level.

The strength of the fraternal socialist countries lies in unity, in constant collaboration, in support for each other, and in loyalty to great ideals.

"Unity and cohesion help us to achieve more and more new successes in various creative spheres," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted. "They help us to stand firm in difficult moments and repel attacks by the class enemy. Our countries' security, our peoples' peaceful labor, and the prevention of nuclear war depend to a huge extent on the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries."

The might of the socialist community and the firm cohesion of the socialist countries' fraternal communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the real guarantee of successes in the struggle against nuclear war.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Contrasts Stances

PM071053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev article: "Responsibility for Mankind's Future"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session held on Thursday examined questions concerning the meeting to take place in Geneva 7-8 January between Comrade A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. The meeting is to be held in connection with the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States on holding talks on nuclear and space arms. The party Central Committee Politburo session adopted a corresponding resolution on the Soviet Union's stance.

The announcement of the forthcoming meeting of responsible representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva with the task of elaborating a joint understanding of the subject and objectives of these completely new talks between the two countries, which the USSR proposed, prompted lively interest among the world public. The peoples cannot help realizing what exceptionally great significance the improvement of Soviet-American relations would have for the future of world peace. The transition from the policy of confrontation with the USSR, on which path the Republican administration in Washington embarked as soon as it came to power 4 years ago, to peaceful cooperation would undoubtedly lead to a lessening of international tension and would push back the threat of war.

Analyzing the situation taking shape in the world arena and the practical actions of the Soviet Union and the United States, and considering the causes of the unceasing arms race and the growth in the danger of war, honest people throughout the world cannot fail to perceive the diametrically opposed nature of these states' political courses and the radically different nature of the objectives they pursue.

Soviet foreign policy is centered on questions of the limitation and reduction of arms, above all nuclear arms, and ultimately their complete elimination and the prevention of the militarization of space. No less than 100 constructive, far-reaching initiatives in this sphere have been put forward by the Soviet Union from the lofty platform of the United Nations alone. The world knows well that the most radical proposal -- for general and complete disarmament combined with general and complete verification -- came from the USSR.

Particularly major significance is attached to the Soviet Union's proposal for the USSR and the United States to begin talks on the whole range of interconnected questions concerning the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear systems. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "In all these avenues, the USSR is prepared to seek the most radical solutions which would make it possible to advance toward the complete banning and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons."

In this connection, it should be stressed that paramount significance is now attached to the resolution of the question of space weapons. Unless a reliable barrier is erected to the militarization of outer space, a monstrous new round in the arms race is inevitable. The danger of thermonuclear war will then increase enormously.

The Soviet peace initiatives reflect the nature of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Their content and purport are clear and precious to every sensible person. Nobody can fail to see that the USSR's peace-loving proposals are permeated with a sense of responsibility for mankind's fate, for his future.

And how do things stand as regards U.S. policy? What course is the Washington administration following in the international arena?

Fulfilling the will of the most reactionary and extremist circles of American imperialism, it has set itself the goal of establishing U.S. hegemony over the globe and taking historical revenge for the defeats sustained by the obsolescent capitalist system in the 20th century, and especially in the postwar years. This goal is as hopeless -- nobody can repeal the immutable laws of the development of human society -- as it is dangerous, since the U.S. ruling circles rely on the force of arms to achieve it. Hence the Washington administration's gamble on wrecking the military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact Organization and the NATO bloc, hence the arms race it has unleashed on land, at sea, and in the air, which now threatens to spread into space. Hence the programs for "arms upgrading" and the "strategic rearming" of America, and the program to reach the "high frontiers" in outer space. Hence the use of force or threat of force in various parts of the globe -- the Near East, the Indian Ocean, Central America.

U.S. policy is characterized by imperial arrogance and the reluctance to reckon with the peoples' interests. Let us recall, for instance, that the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed that the United States follow the USSR's example in pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. And? Only recently official Washington again reaffirmed that it retains the "right" to the first use of such weapons. Speaking to journalists, a high-ranking White House spokesman stated that the U.S. position on this question has not changed.

Yet when the Soviet Union made this pledge, it was not only guided by the desire to do all in its power to lift the threat of nuclear devastation from the peoples, but it was in effect offering the other nuclear powers a real opportunity to take similar steps. In its address to the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, the USSR stressed that if the other nuclear powers make an equally clear and specific pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this would in practice be tantamount to a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

The question arises: Why did official Washington agree to new talks with the USSR on nuclear and space arms all the same? This is explained by a number of factors. First and foremost, by the consistent, principled policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. The pressure from the mass antiwar movement could not fail to influence the American Administration's stance. Concern at the unceremonious and dangerous U.S. policy was voiced by the ruling circles of a number of the U.S. European partner countries in NATO.

Awareness of the futility of the course that is stubbornly pursued by certain circles across the ocean, a course that has already led more than once to failures of their policy from a position of strength, blackmail, and pressure, is becoming increasingly widespread in the United States itself. The new U.S. Senate, as well as a group of influential American public organizations, have appealed to the White House to show at the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva that the administration is striving, not in words, but in deeds, for the adoption of effective measures to prevent nuclear war. The Senate unanimously adopted a special resolution calling on President Reagan to approach the forthcoming Soviet-American talks "from a position of reason and flexibility."

On the eve of the Geneva meeting, a group of 20 major U.S. public, trade union, scientific, and religious organizations appealed to the administration to take urgent measures in the arms limitation sphere. In a joint statement published in Washington, they stress that "only by means of reaching agreements on arms limitation between the two great powers is it possible to lessen the threat of nulcear war and the destruction of all life on the planet."

The near future will show whether this voice of reason was heard by those to whom it was addressed.

History has entrusted socialism with a responsible, noble mission: to be in the vanguard of the struggle to resolve the priority task of lowering the temperature of the arms race and preventing a new world war. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community states have never spared their efforts, and do not spare them now, to carry out this great mission.

Zorin Cites U.S. Officials

LD060036 Moscow In English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Jan 85

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" program; Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] There hasn't been another event in international affairs in a long time that has attracted as much attention as the upcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva. For obvious reasons, hundreds of millions of people in the United States and the Soviet Union and other countries around the world are waiting anxiously to see what will happen. happen. Naturally, it depends on both sides in the Geneva meeting whether the talks will be a success and lay the foundation for negotiations that will help solve crucial problems or whether they will lead nowhere, be a useless effort in solving urgent problems. [sentence as heard]

The Soviet Union initiated the meeting and got the United States Administration to agree to completely new talks that would deal with the demilitarization of outer space and the reduction of nuclear arms, strategic and medium-range. Each question should be examined and resolved in relation to one another. Of key importance is keeping the arms race from extending into outer space. An arms race in outer space would not just be dangerous in itself but would speed up the arms race in other areas as well. When the leadership of the Soviet Union proposed the Geneva talks, it stated clearly and in no uncertain terms that the Soviet Union is prepared to seek and work out the most radical decisions that would help move in the direction of a total ban and, in the final analysis, eliminate nuclear weapons.

The Soviet public was particularly interested in President Reagan's statements that his administration was prepared to take a constructive approach to these problems. Every statement made in the Soviet Union about the Geneva talks stresses the inseparable link between the problem of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons and the question of demilitarizing outer space. However, some people in Washington have an entirely different interpretation of this problem. Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in a recent speech questioned the advisability of discussing the Soviet proposals. United States Vice President George Bush has also contributed to an unfavourable climate on the eve of the Geneva talks. Speaking at the National Defense Institute, he spoke in favor of the speedy creation of space weapons, claiming that 85 percent of the Soviet program for space research is oriented to military purposes. The vice president didn't cite any facts to back up his statement, nor could he, for the simple reason reason that none exists.

The Soviet Union is actually emphasizing space research for peaceful purposes. It has also unilaterally declared a moratorium on deploying antisatellite weapons in outer space as long as the United States and other countries do likewise. In the Soviet Union, people can't help but see that some officials in the Washington administration have been making statements rejecting the demilitarization of outer space. I would like to hope that such statements are not a reflection of the official United States position. Obviously, the militarization of outer space would erase all that we have been able to achieve so far in arms control and will set the arms race rolling in other directions, radically increasing the threat of nuclear war. All this totally contradicts the goals of the Geneva meeting.

It's no accident that many prestigious representatives of the American public, scientists, senators, and specialists on international relations, are stressing the danger of extending the arms race into outer space. They point out that the star wars program, if adopted, would cost the American people billions of dollars. Soviet proposals, geared to end the arms race and keep it from extending into outer space, are in the vital interests of all peoples, including the American people. The Soviet delegation is going to Geneva with constructive and far-reaching proposals. It's prepared to take the most radical steps and is going in good faith. The outcome of the Geneva talks hinges on what the United States delegation is taking to Geneva.

Kalyagin Commentary

LD061927 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jan 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Man is by nature optimistic. No matter what problems and difficulties he has experienced, he always greets the New Year with hope for better things. This happens not only in every day life, but also in politics. Last year brought no small amount of worries. As a result of the escalation of the arms race undertaken by the Washington administration, the threat of war has grown stronger and there has been a reduction in world security. Nonetheless, there are optimistic notes sounding in the first international forecasts in this new year. The public in the West has grown hungry for positive decisions. It has grown tired of the endless whipping up of tension. People are waiting for common sense and reality to prevail in international politics.

Much is expected of the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, which starts tomorrow in Geneva. As is known, it is being held on Soviet initiative. At it there is to be discussion of new USSR-U.S. talks on a whole range of problems concerning nuclear and space weapons.

The very fact that such contacts are taking place is a positive element. However, it would probably be wrong to find gratification in premature illusions. We shall hope that after the White House chief's numerous assurances as to his aspiration to achieve agreement, the U.S. side will follow up these words in practice.

Our approach to the talks, as has been stressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his message to the cochairmen of the consultative meeting of representatives of Christian churches, is founded on the premises that they must be honest and businesslike. The aim of the talks must not be to deceive one's partner and public opinion. We cannot agree with such morality. The aim must be a search for mutually acceptable solutions that would correspond with the interests of peace.

It is especially important for the fate of the world not to allow the militarization of space. The realities of life are such that space free of weapons is one of the indispensable conditions for lasting peace on earth. The transfer of the arms race into space would wipe out everything that has been achieved to date in the sphere of arms limitation.

Nonetheless it is well known that the United States is actively developing various types of space weaponry as well as antimissile defense with space-based elements. With the help of this, the Pentagon strategists hope to protect their missiles with an impenetrable shield and gain the opportunity to deliver nuclear strikes against the other side while avoiding retribution. It is planned to allocate $26 billion on star wars plans, as they are known within the United States, over the coming 5 years. The real danger of the militarization of space is causing increasing anxiety in the world, including in the United States itself.

Washington has been compelled to take this into account. It is typical that on the very first day of work by the U.S. Congress of the new convocation, the Senate unanimously adopted a special resolution calling on the President to approach the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks from a sensible and flexible position.

The U.S. papers are reporting that disagreements began to show in the preparations for the Geneva meeting even in the Reagan administration. Immediately after the new year, the White House chief held his final conference prior to Geneva with his closest foreign policy assistants. The last details of the U.S. position were agreed upon at this meeting. All this took place in complete secrecy, and a White House representative reported only that the President had given his final instructions on how Shultz is to behave in Geneva. So we shall not jump to conclusions today, but will wait for the meeting itself to start.

Kobysh Questions U.S. Resolve

LD051700 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Jan 85

[From the Vremya newscast; Vitaliy Kobysh commentary]

[Text] The world press has great hopes for the meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, which is due to take place in Geneva on 7 and 8 January 1985 in connection with the accord reached in principle between the USSR and the United States to hold talks on nuclear and space arms.

As has been reported already, routine [ocherednoye] session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined questions pertaining to the Geneva meeting. Over to commentator Vitaliy Kobysh:

Hello comrades. The meeting in Geneva will take place in connection with the fact that an accord was reached in principle between the USSR and the United States to hold talks on nuclear and space arms. Relevant decisions concerning the Soviet Union's position were made during the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. This position is well known. The USSR has made concrete proposals aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war from mankind.

When the USSR announced its unilateral refusal to be the first to use nuclear arms, it thereby confirmed the whole seriousness and sincerity of its position as well as the fact that it is aware of the responsibility toward the present and future generations. The USSR has made a proposal concerning universal and complete disarmament, combined with universal and complete control over it.

Our country assigns the foremost importance to the question of nonmilitarization of space. The harsh truth consists of this: that if this question fails to be resolved, not only will a new spiral in the arms race, ruinous to peoples in the full sense of the word, become inevitable, but also the danger of thermonuclear war breaking out will increase to a considerable extent.

We are not the only ones to understand this. The voting results from the latest session of the UN General Assembly concerning a resolution that calls for excluding space from the sphere of the arms race clearly reflected the mood of an overwhelming majority of peoples and states. Let me recall that 150 countries voted in favor of the document, which reflects the essence of the Soviet proposal, put forward for examination by the United Nations. Only one state -- the United States -- abstained.

Why did it, having found itself completely alone, abstain? How is one to explain the fact that during a press conference on the eve of the Geneva meeting, journalists were handed a White House pamphlet that advertises the U.S. program for the militarization of space? It is not just here in the USSR, but among the entire world community that such questions arise.

One wishes to hope very much that in Geneva the United States will show a constructive approach to problems that alarm people so much -- all people, Americans included. As for the USSR, it goes to the meeting full of resolve to strive for the nonmilitarization of space and to do everything so that the nuclear threat leaves the life of mankind.

Matyash on Space Weapons

LD062216 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1735 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Commentary by TASS observer Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan (TASS) -- The NEW YORK TIMES carried an article by its observer T. Wicker today pointing out that the deployment of a wide-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements would enable the United States to deliver the first nuclear missile strike in the vain hope of avoiding retribution.

There are quite a few such utterances by the press and political figures at the moment. They also bear out the fact that the vain attempts of official Washington to ram into peoples' heads the fact that its plans for waging star wars are of a defensive nature have deceived nobody.

The true aims of the United States strategic initiative are well underscored by the world community of nations which, at the latest 39th UN General Assembly session, has declared itself in favor of preventing an arms race in space. Here an understanding of the fact that Washington is in fact endeavoring to set up a new system of offensive nuclear weapons for delivering a first strike, which, in the final analysis, is fraught with disaster for all mankind, undoubtedly had an effect.

It is highly significant that virtually all the United States' allies in the military-political NATO bloc oppose the U.S. space programs -- some more, others less openly. In short, everything indicates that this venture is evidently the most dangerous for world peace of all the adventurist designs of the U.S. Administration in the postwar period.

As for the Soviet Union, it considers that the need to take prompt and effective measures to prevent further destabilization of the strategic situation and avert new spirals in the arms race is urgent. "The Soviet Union," Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his message to A. Post (USA) and K. Toth (Hungary), cochairmen of a consultative meeting of representatives of Christian churches, "attaches great importance to achieving accord with the United States on the whole complex of questions embracing both the militarization of space and nuclear armaments."

The coming meeting between Andrey Gromyko, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, and G. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, is designed to elaborate joint understanding of the subject and aim of the new negotiations on which the two countries have agreed to embark. One would like to hope that the U.S. side will also show a responsible and constructive approach in the matters to be discussed at the meeting. Only then will the Geneva meeting justify the hopes invested in it by the peoples of the world, who are demanding more and more insistently that the arms race be halted, and protesting against efforts to extend it into space.

USSR Intentions 'Firm, Sincere'

LD051006 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva January 5 TASS -- A Soviet-American meeting opens here next Monday, January 7, whose task will be to initiate the beginning of new talks between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. with a view to reaching agreements on the entire range of inter-related questions concerning the non-militarization of outer space and the reduction of nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range. The Soviet delegation to the meeting is led by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, the delegation from the United States is headed by Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Soviet Union goes to the talks with a firm and sincere intention to exert every effort to end the standstill in the process of arms control and achieve a substantial lowering of the level of nuclear potentials on the basis of strict compliance with the principle of equal security for the sides. The USSR is prepared to look for and work out the most radical solutions which would allow progress towards a complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. As the Soviet leadership has stressed more than once, there is no kind of weapon that the USSR would not agree to limit and ban on a mutual basis in agreement with other states.

Pointing out the importance of an early attainment of accords on nuclear arms, the Soviet Union attaches special significance at the same time to preventing the extension of the arms race to outer space, to preventing space from becoming an arena of exceptionally dangerous rivalry which would multiply the threat of a global catastrophe. Characteristically, allies of the United States itself express themselves even more explicitly in opposition to the militarization of space.

According to claims by officials in Washington, the United States is going to approach the talks from "positions of flexibility" which have been evolved as a result of "intensive work" by a special inter-departmental group led personally by President Reagan. At the same time it is made clear in administration circles that the White House is not going to abandon the crash implementation of a program for developing, building and deploying a comprehensive ABM system with space-based elements -- the "star wars" program.

How interested the U.S. Administration is in easing international tension and how prepared it is for a really international tension and how prepared it is for a really constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union on the most pressing problems of the times will be shown already by the next few days.

BOOKLET ON STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE DISCUSSED

Bogachev Views Booklet

LD042030 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

The U.S. Administration came up with another series of "arguments" aimed at proving that the militarisation of space brings peace to earth.

The authors of the booklet "The President's Strategic Defense Initiative" published yesterday in Washington, the preface to which, by the way, has been written by Ronald Reagan himself, have concentrated their efforts on the attempts to refute the views generally held by specialists on the stability and the ways of averting nuclear war.

Their "arguments" are either simplified in the extreme or have a deliberately involved nature. Thus, specialists are proving that the creation of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system will sharply destabilise the strategic situation and that the United States hoping to get away with impunity, will be increasingly tempted to deal a first nuclear strike. Arguing with specialists, the authors of the booklet found nothing bet-- ter than to cite an unsubstantiated statement of the President that the USA, allegedly, does not seek unilateral advantages in anti-missile defence system.

It is characteristic that while several weeks ago Washington was stigmatising the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems as a pseudoagreement on arms control, it asserts now, apparently taking into consideration the atitutude of the U.S. public, that the United States is not violating nor is it going to violate its treaty obligations. The United States, you see, is going to spend billions of dollars so that after completing the creation of space-based ABM systems to turn to the question of using procedures for the purpose of necessary changes of the treaty. [sentence as received]

All this is very much similar to the odious U.S. "double track" decision. First Washington is going to embark on the creation of destabilizing armaments and then it is going to suggest that the Soviet Union should agree to their legalisation. After the Soviet Union's refusal the White House, making reference to the "intractability" of the Soviet side, will embark on the deployment of a "shield" for staging an aggression with impunity.

The statements of the booklet's authors that the U.S. Administration is, allegedly, concerned over the security of its allies in NATO smack of extreme hypocrisy. It is quite obvious that a large-scale ABM system for the United States and the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe are part of the programme of preparation for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Apparently they in Washington cherish hopes that it is above all European peoles who will have to pay for the consequences of a sharp destabilisation of the strategic situation in the world as a result of the deployment of a large-scale ABM system, while the aggressor, under the protection of superreliable "umbrella" will be able to survive the armageddon breaking out thousands of miles away from the U.S. coasts.

With all their goundlessness these plans are extremely dangerous.

Timed To Influence Talks

LD041717 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 4 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Lyutyy and Nikolay Turkatenko write:

The United States has made a new attempt to justify the peace-endangering plans of militarising outer space. This is evidenced by a booklet "The President's Strategic Defense Initiative" published by the White House.

The booklet, just as the foreword written by President Reagan, advertises the programme of creating a large-scale anti-missile defence system with elements of space basing and contends that this "initiative" will be decisive in sharply reducing and even totally liquidating nuclear arms. The authors of the booklet also try to prove that activities under the "star wars" programme supposedly are not directed at the attain- ment of military superiority by the United States and will result in an improvement of relations between the United States and the USSR.

At a press conference at which newsmen were handed out copies of this booklet a high-placed representative of the administration claimed that the Reagan programme of creating an anti-missile system with elements of space basing is being implemented in "full conformity" with the 1972 Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems although, as is known, a fulfilment of this programme would wreck the treaty.

Washington's attempts to convince the world public that the "star wars" programme is of a "defencive" nature have already been exposed more than once by prominent specialists, including American ones.

Thus, in an article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine the former special adviser to the U.S. President on national security McGeorge Bundy, the prominent historian and diplomat George Kennan, the former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and the former head of the U.S. delegation at SALT talks Gerard Smith noted that this programme is directed at wrecking the existing rough military parity between the USSR and the United States, at ensuring the invulnerability of the American strategic arms. In other words, at creating a first nuclear strike potential. The authors of the article specially stressed that the President's "strategic defense initiative" threatens the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems.

Similar conclusions have been drawn also by such world famous scientists as Hans Bethe, Kurt Gottfried, Richard Garwin, Carl Sagan and others. In a letter in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL they note that this programme, which will lead to an intensification of the arms race, can be regarded by the Soviet Union only as part of the American first strike strategy.

Commenting on the White House booklet the Republican Senator Larry Pressler noted that the timing of its publication is intended to influence two forthcoming events: the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva on January 7-8 and also the submission by the administration of the military budget for the next fiscal year to the United States Congress. The senator said that an attempt is being made to convince ordinary people that there exists something that is capable of bringing about the destruction of nuclear arms. The truth, however, might well be in the opposite, he added stressing that the implementation of the "star wars" programme will lead to a new spiral of the arms race.

MOSCOW NEWS HOLDS ROUNDTABLE ON CEMA RELATIONS

LD041150 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- Western propaganda allegations concerning "inequitable" relations within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and exploitation of the natural riches of Asian and Latin American partners by European CMEA member-countries are totally groundless. This was stressed during a 'round-table' discussion held by the MOSCOW NEWS weekly.

Mongolia was the first among non-European socialist countries to join the CMEA (in 1962), said Ph. D. (Economics) Tsedevsureingiyn Davaadorzh (Mongolia). That move accelerated the development of the Mongolian economy. Over the past 15 years alone more than 600 economic installations were built in Mongolia with the assistance of its CMEA partners. At present the industry produces 64 per cent of the gross social product and 46 per cent of the national income as against 15 and 10 per cent respectively in 1940.

Hoang Thuk Tan, deputy permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the CMEA, said that about 300 production and other facilities had already been put into operation in his country with the assistance of the U.S.S.R. and other CMEA countries, and over 100 were under construction. The Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia helped us to build power plants, power transmission lines and coal industry facilities which generate about 80 per cent of electric power and product 90 per cent of coal in the country. With the Soviet Union's assistance Vietnam set up facilities to produce almost 100 per cent of sulphuric acid and superphosphate it needs, a major apitite dressing complex, plants to product nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda antibiotics and pulp are under construction. All these enterprises are fully owned by our state, Hoang Thuk Tan said.

Cuba, too, receives tangible benefit from membership of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, said Cuban economist Roberto Perez Villar. Despite an economic blockade clamped by the United States, rates of economic growth over the past 25 years following the victory of the Cuban revolutions stand on average at 4 per cent a year. This is the highest such indicator among Latin American countries. This achievement has been made possible by the effort of our people and the assistance of the CMEA-member countries, primarily the U.S.S.R., Roberto Perez Villar said.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Jan 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Boris Andrianov; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST magazine]

New Year Greetings

[Text] [Andrianov] Hello, comrades. Taking part in our meeting at the roundtable today are Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of the magazine KOMMUNIST. We are meeting you, esteemed listeners, in the first few days of a new year, and every person connects the New Year with great and bright hopes. These hopes and aspirations were fully reflected in the New Year greetings to the Soviet people from the Central Committee of our party, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government. Here is what I would like to say in this connection. Even the Western news services, who regard our country in a far from favorable light, stressed the profound optimism with which every line in the New Year greetings was permeated. It is true that no one could deny that the Soviet people are optimists. Our optimism is that of people who are fighting for what is right and marching on a confident path toward lofty and noble aims. Our optimism is backed up by a historical experience of great achievements by the Soviet people, and we have every grounds for looking to the future with confidence. The living standards and prosperity of the Soviet people are rising, the security of our homeland is becoming stronger, and the international prestige of the land of the soviets is becoming greater and greater. Our party and state are consistently pursuing a Leninist foreign policy course aimed at guaranteeing universal peace, security, and cooperation among peoples. This policy has brought our country almost 40 years of peace and inspires confidence that this new year will also be a peaceful one.

Disarmament; Shultz-Gromyko Talks

[Volskiy] Defending peace on earth is now the most urgent task. There must be a struggle against war before it starts: This is what historical experience teaches us, and it must be particularly taken into account in the current international situation which has become acute through the fault of the aggressive circles of imperialism.

[Andrianov] In the vanguard of the struggle against the threat of nuclear war is the Soviet Union and other countries of our socialist community. That role has been entrusted to us by history, because the foreign policy of socialism is one of peace. We openly state that in the forefront of our community's chief aims are the noble aspirations of defending socialist gains and valuable things from the onslaught of imperialism and fighting jointly to strengthen peace and reduce tension against those who instigate a new war. Unity and cohesion, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted, help us achieve more and more successes in various spheres of creative work. They help us stand firm in moments of difficulty and repel the attacks of the class enemy. It is on the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries that our countries' security, our peoples' peaceful labor and the prevention of nuclear war depend to an enormous degree. The principled course and the correctness of the international line of the socialist community have a perceptible effect on the course of world affairs. It is sufficient to recall that to the credit of our country alone there are over 100 initiatives aimed at limiting and reducing various kinds and types of weapons, starting with nuclear weapons. The contribution by the Soviet Union is organically combined with the numerous proposals that have been put forward by the other fraternal states.

Consistency, persistence and unity of action on the world scene are bringing success in the peace advance by our community of socialist countries. They advocate a realistic program that includes a wide range of highly important measures. Among these is prevention of the militarization of space -- a special, key task -- and the reduction of strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons. This would enable us to move forward to a complete ban on nuclear weapons and ultimately liquidate them. Fresh evidence of the goodwill of the socialist countries is provided by the recent Soviet initiative proposing to the U.S. Administration that they begin talks on the whole range of issues concerning nuclear and space weapons.

[Nekrasov] The first step along the path proposed by our side will be taken next Monday and Tuesday when Comrade Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meet in Geneva. First of all, I would like to say in this connection that the Geneva meeting has currently become literally a worldwide event. What does this show? It shows without doubt that the mood of public opinion prevailing in the world today favors contacts and talks that are effective and lead to real agreements. It shows the alarm caused among the very broadest popular masses by Washington's actions of pursuing a boundless arms race. Finally, it shows the anxiety over the fact that the past year, through the fault of Washington, has turned out to be fruitless with regard to any serious talks, limiting the arms race, and returning to a policy of active efforts to find a mutually acceptable basis for ending the current dangerous developments. All this, of course, must inevitably be taken account of in the U.S. capital. At the moment, there would be no point in making any predictions regarding the U.S. position in Geneva on any of the questions that are to be discussed from what is being said in any of the U.S. newspapers. However, this naturally does not apply to the overall assessments of the Geneva meeting that the U.S. mass media have been making in the past few days. Here it must be said that the opinion was quite unanimous in wishing success for the forthcoming Geneva meeting. All the corresponding reports from the Soviet Union are also an invariable focus of attention in America. Thus, in response to the New Year greetings that you were speaking of, Boris Vasilyevich, the U.S. press noted that the Soviet leaders have started off the year with the firm statement that the Soviet Union is doing and will do everything it can to save mankind from the nuclear threat. It must also be said that in Washington, too, numerous statements are currently being made about their readiness, for talks, and even about flexibility. One would like to hope that these words will be backed up by real action.

[Volskiy] Yes, Vadim Nikolayevich, today, on the eve of the Geneva meeting, Americans, as in fact all people, are right to expect that the United States will adopt a constructive, realistic position at the meeting and will join the Soviet Union in the quest for effective accords.

[Nekrasov] Well, we will wait and see, and it is not long to wait now. However, as far as our side is concerned, the position of the Soviet Union is quite self-evident, and no guesswork is needed. As you know, the Politburo meeting on 3 January examined questions relating to the forthcoming meeting and adopted a corresponding decision on the position of the Soviet Union. Basically, in describing that position, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the Soviet Union suggested to President Reagan that the USSR and the United States start talks on the whole range of interconnected issues relating to the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons. On all these issues, Comrade Chernenko stressed, the Soviet Union is ready to search for the most radical solutions that would enable moves to be made toward completely banning and ultimately liquidating nuclear weapons. Well, what remains to be said in this connection? First of all, the meeting in Geneva is not the talks themselves. Let me remind you how the subject of this meeting was formulated in the official announcement: In order -- the announcement said -- "to work out a joint understanding of the subject and aims of the talks.

Thus this meeting is introductory; it is meant to lead to a decision as to how, when, and where the talks themselves are to be conducted These will be new talks, quite unconnected with those that the Soviet Union and the United States have conducted in the past. That is also important to mention, so that there are no misunderstandings, and no attempts to link them with the content of the talks that have taken place in past years. Here the Soviet Union, true to its principled peace-loving course, is once again showing goodwill and willingness to begin a new page in contacts with the United States for the purpose of honest and businesslike talks in order to reach agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. That is the only real path to peace.

Reagan-Nakasone Meeting

[Andrianov] Not without relevance to the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva are the talks held in Los Angeles this week between the U.S. President, Reagan, and the Japanese premier, Nakasone. Those talks, as you know, completed a whole series of consultations that official Washington had arranged with its leading allies on questions that Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and George Shultz will be touching on during their conversations. In the course of those consultations, the West European allies expressed their serious anxiety about U.S. plans to create and deploy a wide-scale antimissile defense system with space-based elements. They have been seriously alarmed by the prospect of a sharp destabilization of the military-political situation in the world if the American schemes to implement the militarization of space become a reality. London, Paris, and Bonn are all worried in no small measure about what will become of the security of Western Europe if that happens. Discernible in the critical statements emanating from the Western capitals are hints of the realization that Washington, in preparing its star wars program, is deliberately condemning its allies to annihilation as nuclear hostages of the United States.

As far as the Japanese prime minister, Nakasone, is concerned, he actually supports the American star wars program. This is a manifestation of the militaristic ambitions of the head of the Japanese cabinet. Evidently, he prefers to survey the world around him from the bridge of the unsinkable aircraft carrier into which he has promised Washington to transform the entire Japanese archipelago. According to American press reports, the main attention at the Reagan-Nakasone talks was devoted to plans for further United States military expansion in the Pacific, where they are now busy knocking together a new military alliance with the United States, Japan, and South Korea as its prospective members.

Another matter that was discussed in Los Angeles was the problem concerning the buildup of Japan's militarist preparations. A representative of the Washington administration said in this connection that Japan was a crucial link in U.S. policy and strategy in the Pacific. The American press asserts that Reagan congratulated Nakasone on his government's decision to increase Japan's military budget by almost an additional seven percent. It is no secret, of course, that this was not done without pressure from Washington. Washington, of course, is obstinately pressing the Japanese armed forces to assume the functions of controlling the sea and air routes within a radius of a thousand miles from their country's shores, in order to give the United States a freer hand to concentrate on other regions, as they say in Washington.

[Nekrasov] I would like to say, Boris Vasilyevich, that another of the main topics of Reagan's talks with Nakasone was the setting up of a so-called Pacific Community. The head of the White House himself admitted as much before the meeting began, in an interview with the Japanese paper YOMIURI published just before the New Year; the Japanese press also wrote about it on the eve of the meeting.

[Andrianov] Tokyo and Washington have been cherishing the idea of forming such a community for years. Its initiators envisage it as including -- besides the United States and Japan -- Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; they would also bring in the ASEAN countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Phillipines, and Brunei, which joined the association recently. What lies behind these projects? We have already spoken more than once about the fact that the present Washington administration assigns a special place in its strategic plans to the Asian and Pacific region. Reagan himself noted, in the YOMIURI interview, that while Europe still retains great importance for the United States, a new prospect has opened up in relation to the Pacific; Japan plays one of the main roles in that prospect. What kind of Europe, the head of the White House does not specify because he clearly has in mind a Western Europe stuffed with American first-strike missiles.

It is therefore not difficult to understand what prospect has opened up for the United States in relation to the Pacific. Behind the economic screen of the Pacific Community, its organizers expect to be able to perpetuate the dominant positions of their monopolies in the developing countries; but that is not all. They want to create, under the heading of such a community, a base for the further expansion of the U.S. and Japanese military presence in the region. Of course, one cannot fail to notice how the division of duties between the Armed Forces of the United States and the so-called Japanese Self-Defense Forces is embracing ever wider spheres. This leads to the land of the rising sun being increasingly roped into the Pentagon's nuclear missile strategy. The intensification of the Washington-Tokyo military partnership is resulting primarily in a growing threat to the security of the countries of Southeast Asia.

Pakistani 'Bridgehead'

[Volskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, if in eastern Asia the United States is trying to use Japan as their prop, they are also looking for a buttress in the central part of the continent. Well, until recently, the shah's regime in Iran filled the bill. After its collapse, the Americans remained for a long time without such a strongpoint; later they seem to have found one, after all, in the Pakistan military regime. Washington concluded a military and economic aid treaty with it, American arms began to flow into Pakistan, and it was decided to turn its territory into a bridgehead. A bridgehead, moreover, pointing in three directions at once. First, against India; the foundations of that hostility were laid by the British when they divided their former colony into two parts. Second, against Afghanistan; it is from Pakistan that most of the gangs of dushman counterrevolutionaries are sent into Afghanistan, and on Pakistan's territory, near the border with Afghanistan, about a hundred camps and training centers have been set up where American, Pakistani, and other instructors train and form those gangs. Third, and finally, against the Persian Gulf. You know that that oil-rich zone, the Persian Gulf, has been declared by Washington as its sphere of vital interest; they are preparing for a military invasion of the region, in time, if the Americans should require it. In the event of such an invasion, an accord has been reached with Pakistan under which transshipment bases would be made available to the American Rapid Deployment Force on Pakistani territory. Moreover, Pakistan's military regime is setting up its own version of the Rapid Deployment Force which, in the event of a military intervention, could even act as a kind of vanguard of the American deployment force, and even perhaps land before the Americans. At least that is what those who analyze the strategy of the United States in that part of the world write.

[Andrianov] In other words, Dmitriy Antonovich, the military regime in Pakistan is appearing in the role of an abettor of Washington's policy, which includes the Muslim world among the objects of its hostility. Why, then, did that regime stage, at the end of last year, a referendum on the single question: whether the population consented to the islamization of the country? Is there not a contradiction here?

[Volskiy] There is a contradiction. There is also a deception in that referendum, because the Pakistani Government put the question like this: If there were a majority of votes in support of Islamization, then that would supposedly mean a vote of confidence in the military administration, which, on that basis, would remain in power, excluding the opposition parties even from the promised elections.

That was announced when they counted up the votes although it became clear that many Pakistanis found the courage all the same to boycott the referendum. Well the sleight of hand, so to speak, is self-evidence here but another thing is also not without interest. What is meant by Islamization? At its basis lies the introduction of laws passed by religious Muslim legislation in the Middle Ages and the main thing here is that this legislation hinders social reforms, for example, agrarian reform, because property in land is declared sacred. Clearly evident in all of this is the striving to play on religious feelings of backward sections of the population, on many people's attachment to the customs of ancestors. It was not General Ziaul Haq who invented this method of Islamization. It was already used in certain other Muslim countries, primarily in pro-Western countries. However, practice shows that Islamization can prop up an unpopular regime for only a short period of time. Already in Pakistan, only 3 weeks after the referendum, it is clear that it has not put down the wave of dissatisfaction and perhaps has even whipped it up. Among religious and national minorities, for example, among Muslim Shi'ites or among immigrants from Bangladesh, such tribes as the Baluch, and finally in major provincial cities, Sind Province, and the Northwest Frontier Province, waves of turbulent popular protest have been occurring every day recently which, for the moment, are being suppressed; but will the regime be able to suppress them tomorrow? This is still a question.

[Nekrasov] Dmitriy Antonovich, we see such mass demonstrations at the moment not only in Pakistan but also in other countries where pro-imperialist dictatorships rule. South Korea, for example. It is not just in Asia itself.

Cuban Revolution Anniversary

[Volskiy] Well yes, and in Latin America, first and foremost. Revolutionary outbursts are born in Latin America through the inability to bear the domination of the United States, the acuteness of social contradictions, the virtual halt in economic growth. In most Latin American countries the gross national product or in any case per capita income is not growing but has been falling in recent years. The standard of living in certain states has returned to that of the 1970's and in some places even in the 1960's. It is all of this which causes popular unrest and not at all the penetration of some kind of external forces.

[Andrianov] In connection with this, Dmitriy Antonovich, I think that it is not by chance that American propaganda names Cuba most frequently, accusing it of some kind of bellicosity because, they say, it hinders the resolution of Latin American problems. For more than a quarter of a century they have been trying unsuccessfully to discredit the Cuban revolution, the 26th anniversary of which was marked on 1 January. You yourself returned from Cuba recently, Dmitriy Antonovich, is that not so? What could you tell us about this?

[Volskiy] Well as far as the notorious bellicosity is concerned, I heard just one thing both in the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in public organizations, and from Cuban representatives: Cuba comes out for peaceful political solutions to problems, in particular in Central America; supports the efforts of the Contadora Group; acts -- of course -- in the defense of the rights of people; and is concerned about its own defense capability. However, this also serves the cause of peace because Cubans are striving to turn their country, as Fidel Castro called for, into an impregnable fortress, in order to teach the Americans not to carry out trials of strength there. For its part Cuba threatens nobody, and cannot in fact threaten anybody.

This is not what in reality disturbs Washington. It is disturbed by the fact that despite all the complications and difficulties being experienced by Cuba -- and they cannot but exist given the semicolonial past of a country that a powerful neighbor tried to subject to an economic blockade -- Cuba has attained stable rates of economic development and is carrying out major social programs. There are no rich men there, but there are no homeless or hungry people either, the numbers of which are growing in many countries of Latin America. Cuba has joined the 25 countries of the world having the lowest child mortality rate and the life expectancy in Cuba is approaching 73 years. This is a very high figure for such countries. Having embarked on a socialist path, Cuba has clearly shown in what direction developing countries can find solutions to their problems.

Indian Elections

[Andrianov] The past week is a kind of crossing in time for it began in the year that has passed and is ending in the new one. Therefore one's memory involuntarily returns to certain events abroad, particularly those which took place almost at the very end of last year. Perhaps one of the most remarkable among them was the election to the People's Chamber of the Indian Parliament. This was the eighth general election to date during the years of India's independence.

Of course few doubted that the Indian National Congress would win in the elections and in the years of its rule this party, which is now headed by Rajiv Gandhi, the son of Indira Gandhi, has done a great deal to raise the country's economy, strengthen its independence and sovereignty, and increase its international authority. All of this inspired the conviction that it would again win a parliamentary majority. However, nobody could say in advance what this majority would be, tiny or overwhelming. This very circumstance had a vital significance for stability in an enormous country which hostile external forces are trying to destabilize and weaken, and even nurturing plans for its dismemberment. When the results of the elections became known, international observers noted that they had exceeded even the most optimistic assumptions. The Indian National Congress won more than three-quarters of the seats in Parliament. Rajiv Gandhi now has the support of an absolute majority of parliamentary deputies. The Indian NATIONAL HERALD Newspaper stressed: The convincing victory of the ruling party in the elections is a unique mandate from the people. Yet it is now obvious that at a dramatic moment Indians were able to understand the situation and came out in defense of the republic's unity and integrity. It must be supposed that the fact of the matter lies not just and not so much in the moral factor on which opposition figures lay particular stress today in trying to explain the unprecedented success of Indira's Indian National Congress. They consider that an enormous role was played by the wave of sympathy towards the ruling party aroused among the people by the foul killing of Indira Gandhi. There is no doubt that this circumstance cannot be disregarded, but it can in no way be called a decisive factor. The results of voting graphically showed that Indian people rallied round the ruling party because most of the country's population comes out for continuing the policy that was conducted under Indira Gandhi. Here lies the main factor for the victory. The results of the elections reflect the decisiveness of the overwhelming majority of Indian people to give a rebuff to the divisive and subversive forces.

On that note we end our meeting at the roundtable. All participants thank you for your attention, esteemed comrade listeners. Goodbye and all the best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

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["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; with political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, commentator Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, and correspondent in Brazil Mikhail Aleksandrovich Mayorov]

Disarmament Issues

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] I shall open the program with the most topical problem of the present day, which the new year has inherited from the old year of 1984. This is the problem of curbing the arms race, easing the international situation, and preserving and strengthening peace. Thanks to the constructive initiatives recently put forward by the Soviet Union, mankind has again begun to hope that a nuclear catastrophe can be averted. At the same time, judging by statements made by high-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration, Washington is now persistently trying to convince public opinion that one can seriously engage in limiting the arms race in our fragile world while implementing large-scale military plans in space, as the Unites States is now doing. Our listeners Kaloshnikov from Gomel and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Chutrin from Orekhovo-Zuyevo have noted the contradiction between Washington's calls for disarmament and its whipping-up of an arms race in space. They ask us to discuss this problem in more detail. I have invited political observer Nikolay Shishlin to the microphone. Over to you Nikolay Vladimirovich.

[Shishlin] I think that the comrades are, of course, right when they see a contradiction between the statements of the present U.S. Administration about its wish for a better working relationship with the Soviet Union, about Washington's readiness to go for mutually acceptable accords, on the one hand, and Washington's practical actions -- notably, of course, in the area of so-called star wars -- on the other. The U.S. argument runs as follows: They say that they do not have any large-scale plans at the moment. All that is involved at the moment is research and development work. However, it has to be said that $26 billion have already been allocated for these purposes. We know that the things that are done in laboratories on behalf of the military usually end up in the production sphere. It is absolutely clear that if this new channel for the arms race is opened up, the achievement of an accord become unlikely. To be more exact, it will simply be impossible.

Why? For us, for our country -- and also for the United States -- the problem of security is by its very nature indivisible. The Soviet Union has put forward an initiative for new talks with the United States. Here one has to say that these new talks still have to be prepared. It is still necessary to determine the subject and aim of the talks. This, incidentally, is the purpose of the talks that will be held in Geneva by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. This idea of new talks is regarded by the Soviet Union -- and this is the only correct attitude to these new talks -- as an opportunity to jointly study the problems of space weapons and nuclear weapons. This is an extremely sensitive area. However, one simply cannot conceive of a state of affairs in which we and the Americans should agree on large reductions in strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear armaments at the same time as a new round of the arms race gets going in space.

I want to repeat that the point here is not just that this new round in the arms race could be very, very expensive. This development of the arms race could destabilize the entire world situation. Reagan says that this is a shield not a sword. However, where space weapons are concerned, it is very difficult to see what the difference is between a shield and a sword.

In practice, space weapons, as thought of by the Americans, are, generally speaking, a means of waging war and inflicting a blow. Therefore, it is of course correct to say that certain hopes are connected with 1985. This is indeed the case. The news of the forthcoming talks between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state is in itself good news. However, one also has to realize that the difference between the U.S. and Soviet positions is great at the moment and will be difficult to surmount. However, I repeat, there are grounds for hope.

I think that these grounds are based on the fact that as well as ringing many alarms in international life and causing serious concern to various political circles and to the public at large, the 1980's have also clarified certain very, very important truths. One of these truths is the fact that the United States no longer has the ability to upset the military-strategic parity. It tried to open up a lead. It strove to secure military superiority for itself. However, these first years of the decade have shown that the Soviet Union has sufficient resources to maintain the military-strategic equilbrium.

That is the first truth of which these years have reminded us. The second truth, which, I think, is no less important, is the fact that hopes of wearing down the Soviet Union and exhausting the socialist community by means of this headlong arms race have also proved, generally speaking, to be without foundation. The results of the economic development of our country and the other socialist countries show that today's socialist world possesses sufficient scientific, technical, economic, and intellectual potential to confidently tackle both plans for the socioeconomic development of their countries and plans for strengthening the defense capability of the socialist world.

I think that yet another truth became clearer during the 1980's. This is the fact that the nuclear age demands a new approach to the problem of the security of states. This security cannot be obtained at the expense of the security of another country. Washington's attempts to strengthen its own security through a policy of strength, and through all these imperial attitudes, have again proved to be without foundation. The nuclear age, of course, demands a different approach, an approach based on equality and only eqaulity. A solution to problems should be sought through reducing the level of military confrontation and sharply reducing it, on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security of the sides.

So, there are lessons to be learned. Some truths also emerged. There exists a forum, an arena for talks. Of course, this means that there is an opportunity to reach accord on the organization of full-scale, wide-ranging talks on the whole field of space and nuclear armaments. This is the objective at which Soviet foreign policy is aiming. If the other side also displays political goodwill, then of course 1985 can justify certain hopes that the world political climate will improve, that Soviet-U.S. relations will improve, and that, in general, it will be possible to steer the development of international relations away from increasing tension to a reduction of tension.

U.S.- Soviet Relations

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Valdimirovich, some listerners ask: Have not Soviet-U.S. relations deteriorated to such an extent that it will be extraordinarily difficult to normalize them even if both sides are willing?

[Shishlin] Soviet-U.S. relations were, of course, fundamentally damaged during the early 1980's. However, of course, it would be a mistake to say that Soviet-U.S. relations were completely destroyed. This is because there are businessmen, political circles, and democratic public opinion in the United States who favor not just smooth, but friendly relations with our country. In any event, quite a few representatives of the U.S. business world visited Moscow in 1984, near the end of the year.

It has to be said that, generally speaking, they were fairly unanimous in advocating the enrichment of Soviet-U.S. business links, and these circles are quite influential. These people gave a fairly authoritative assurance that, for their part, they will endeavor to ensure that the new 4-year term of the present U.S. Administration is radically different from the previous 4-year term, which was marked by severe Soviet-U.S. confrontation.

However, even in politics not everything in the United States is painted the same color. The hawks are there, of course, and it has to be said that there are now fewer doves in the United States. Some people say that there are no doves left at all in the U.S. Administration and that it can not be divided into people who fall into the hawk category and politicians who fall into the owl category. This is thought to be a reference to wise people who know how to think. It is asserted that the number of owls in the U.S. Administration is increasing a little. All this will, of course, be tested more by practice and the practical approach of the U.S. Administration to such a key problem of our time as limiting and reducing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race.

Well, I have said that in general there are circles in the United States that are interested in repairing and regularizing relations with the Soviet Union. However, I must say just as definitely that the Soviet Union itself is a resolute supporter of normal, businesslike, and mutually advantageous relations with the United States. We have had goods periods in Soviet-U.S. relations when our relationship really did not make progress. I do not think that in itself, the opportunity to develop a positive Soviet-U.S. relationship has been lost. I would go further. Objectively, the need to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations is becoming increasingly commanding.

Lebanese-Israeli Talks

[Lavrentyev] Comrade Stupin from Mogilev saks: Is there any progress at the Lebanese-Israeli talks on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon? She is also interested in why Tel Aviv eventually decided to participate in these talks.

The Lebanese patriotic forces view the prospects for the Lebanese-Israeli talks with a good deal of skepticism and warn against any kind of concessions that would damage the country's sovereignty. They stress that an armed struggle against the invaders is the primary means of liberating the occupied lands. It is precisely the buildup of this struggle and the increasing losses among the occupation forces in particular that explains the Israeli rulers' decision to enter into talks about troop withdrawal. In addition, with the present profound ciriss in the economy of the Zionist state, financing the military presence in Lebanon has become an intolerable burden.

Participation in the talks is also a political maneuver designed to tone down world public criticism about the criminal policy of the Zionists toward the Lebanese republic. It was evidently undertaken in agreement with the United States, which is trying in every way to whitewash its strategic ally and extract it from the fire of criticism. Acting in this way, Washington is taking care of its own reputation in the Near East, which has been thoroughly tarnished by its uncondtional support for Israel's aggressive course.

'Spy Planes' Over Nicaragua

Here is another question about Nicaragua. Muscovite Sokolova asks: Why does the People's Revolutionary Army of Nicaragua not shoot down U.S. spy planes which violate that country's airspace? As you know, Nicaragua is a small Central American state. Furtheremore, it is an agrarian country.

From the first days of the victory of the revolution the Sandinist government has concentrated most of its efforts on solving the economic and social problems inherited from the Somoza dictatorship. Therefore, the country does not possess weapons capable of shooting down supersonic planes like the U.S. Blackbird. These marauders, which are packed with the most advanced espionage equipment, fly at up to 2,500 km an hour. You remember, comrade listeners, what a fuss Washington made recently about alleged deliveries of Soviet MIG planes to Nicaragua, although it later transpired that the scare was a lie. Nevertheless the U.S. press announced to the entire world the news of Nicaragua's military expansion in Central America. These U.S. spy flights, just as the entire large-scale, undeclared war which the United States is waging against the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, show us that the U.S. Administration frequently acts in violation of the law, both U.S. law and international law.

TRUD REPORTS SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE UNION TALKS

PM041035 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Dec 84 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Koshkin report: "In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation"]

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Dec -- The 18th session of the Soviet-Japanese standing trade union commission was held in Tokyo 17 through 21 December. Taking part in the session were an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU secretary A.M. Subbotin, a delegation from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHIO) headed by SOHIO Chairman T. Kurokawa, and a delegation from the Federation of Independent Trade Unions headed by Chairman M. (Arasina).

The session summed up the results of cooperation between the two countries' trade unions in 1984 and noted its positive results. The problems facing the world trade union movement were discussed, as well as questions connected with the trade unions' role in strengthening friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan.

In a protocol on cooperation signed on the basis of the results of the session, the AUCCTU, SOHIO, and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions expressed profound concern in connection with the exacerbation of international tension and the stepping up of the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, which is fraught with the danger of mankind's annihilation. It was stated that the preservation of peace throughout the world is the ardent desire of working people all over the world and an important, essential prerequisite for ensuring and defending the working people's interests, living conditions, and rights, and for the development of the trade union movement. The sides pointed to the need to pursue a policy aimed at maintaining and consolidating peace, relaxing international tension, and banning the production and use of nuclear weapons.

Noting the great importance of strengthening Soviet-Japanese cooperation and good-neighborly relations for the cause of peace and security in Asia, the two countries' trade union centers stressed the trade unions' role in developing good-neighborliness between the peoples of the USSR and Japan. In the course of a frank, friendly exchange of opinions the sides declared their readiness to participate actively in the movement to strengthen friendly Soviet-Japanese relations.

Noting that differences of opinion exist between the Japanese and Soviet trade unions on certain questions, the sides reaffirmed their desire to make efforts to overcome these differences.

The AUCCTU, SOHIO, and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions taking note of the great significance of the Soviet-Japanese trade union meetings "For Peace and Friendship Between the Peoples of Japan and the USSR," decided to hold the next meeting, the 15th, under this slogan in Japan in 1985.

A plan was coordinated for links in 1985 between trade union centers, sector trade unions, and regional organizations.

The Soviet-Japanese trade union commission session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and was permeated by the participants' desire to continue to develop ties and strengthen cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and Japan.

During the stay in Tokyo, the AUCCTU delegation had a meeting with the leadership of the All-Japan Confederation of Labor Domei with the participation of Domei Chairman T. (Usami) and General Y. Tanaka. Meetings and talks took place with the leaders of the All-Japan Teachers Trade Union [Nikkeso], the Federation of Trade Unions of Synthetic Chemical Workers [Goka Roren], (A. Ivai), director of the Institute of the International Workers Movement, and (K. Tani), general secretary of the Center for International Exchanges.

The Soviet trade union delegation visited Hiroshima, where it was received by the local departments of SOHIO and the Federation of Independent Trade Unions. The AUCCTU delegation's members visited the museum to the victims of the American atomic bombing and laid a wreath at the monument in the Peace Park.

To conclude the visit, the AUCCTU delegation held a press conference for Japanese journalists.

SUSHKOV ON JAPAN-USSR TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES

OW061315 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Interview with Vladimir Sushkov, Soviet deputy foreign trade minister, by an unidentified Radio Moscow reporter -- read by announcer, date and place of interview not given; passages within quotation marks recorded in Russian, fading into Japanese translation]

[Excerpts] A joint session of the USSR-Japan and Japan-USSR economic cooperation committees was held in Tokyo in mid-December 1984. On the Soviet side, Sushkov, deputy Soviet minister of foreign trade, and other delegates attended, at which business representatives from the Soviet Union and Japan were gathered. In this regard, a Radio Moscow reporter interviewed Deputy Minister Sushkov to ask him about some problems.

[Radio Moscow reporter] What is your assessment of the Tokyo joint economic session?

[Sushkov] "The Soviet Union positively appraises the results of the Tokyo joint economic session. The Soviet and Japanese delegations reached the understanding that concrete measures should be taken to develop and expand trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. I believe that what is important now is for the two sides to make concrete efforts in that direction. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we intend to make these efforts.

"From this point of view, we highly appreciate the positive attitude shown by many influential Japanese businessmen concerning bilateral trade problems and the question of exploring new ways and formats for developing trade and economic cooperation. I want to emphasize in particular that the conclusions and proposals made at the conference should be translated into action as soon as possible and that practical negotiations must be started on the projects taken up at the meeting.

"There are some lasting factors favorable to developing Japan-USSR trade. The mutually complementary foreign trade structures and the geographic proximity between the rapidly developing eastern region of the Soviet Union and Japan are such factors. As in the past, the Soviet Union desires broad business cooperation with its neighbor in the Far East on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefits. The starting point for this cooperation is consideration for the long-term economic interests of our two countries."

[Reporter] In Japan, as its economic structure undergoes a change, demand for raw materials is decreasing, and some people think this is diminishing the potential for developing USSR-Japan trade. Do you think that is actually happening?

[Sushkov] "The Soviet Union does not deny the effects that changes in economic factors and structural changes in the Japanese economy will have on Japan's economic intercourse with foreign countries as a whole. However, we cannot agree with the opinion that economic factors are the only cause for the decrease in Japan's trade with the Soviet Union, or that accordingly, it will be difficult to realize Japanese cooperation in large Soviet projects. Transitory and durable factors are mixed in such a view, which reflects a conclusion thought convenient for immediate policies. As far as economy is concerned, such a view should be avoided.

"As long as this situation continues, the marketability of Soviet oil, gas, coal, nonferrous metals, lumber, and other fuels in Japan will continue. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is ready to clearly acknowledge the structural changes taking place in Japanese markets and, on that basis, to discuss with Japan the question of expanding the variety of export items. We are ready to drastically increase the volume of export of high-quality semifinished and finished goods to Japan on a fully competitive basis."

[Reporter] What will the development of Siberia hold for the future of USSR-Japan economic cooperation?

[Sushkov] "At the Tokyo meeting, the two sides agreed that the 12th 5-Year Plan being drawn up, as well as the basic direction of economic and social development up to the year 2000, holds good prospects for expanding Soviet trade with Japan and developing a new form of cooperation. Siberia and the Far Eastern area occupy an important place in the whole Soviet economy and in solving Soviet economic problems in the future. This is explained, first of all, by the concentration of rich natural resources in that region, with its concentration of natural gas, coal, hydropower resources, timber, and precious minerals.

"In that region, there are many coal mines such as Kuznetsk, Kayak, Achinsk, and Yakut. It also abounds in deposits of nonferrous metals, rare metals, iron ores, asbestos, fluorite, halite, potassium salt, mica, graphite, phosphates, and other nonferrous minerals.

"The availability of rich energy resources renders it appropriate to create a number of large-scale processing industries, as well as such energy-consuming industries as the iron and steel, nonmetal, metallurgical, chemical, and oil-refining industries, in central Siberia.

"In this connection, I want to point out this in particular: The commissioning of the Bavkal-Amur Railway Line opens up a new horizon for the economic development of Siberia and the Far Eastern USSR. In the areas along this railway, eight regional industrial complexes and numerous individual industrial enterprises will be built in the future.

"In this way, the possibility has emerged for using enormous natural resources in yet-undeveloped areas in industry. At present, an industrial development plan for a roughly 1.5 million square kilometer area along the BAM railway line is being prepared. Also under study are plans to drastically expand geological survey projects, develop a number of already uncovered nonferrous metal deposits and deposits of mineral fertilizer materials, and put forestry resources to better and more rational use.

"All this provides a new condition for drastically expanding reciprocal business interchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan."

[Reporter] What is your new year wish for the Japanese partners?

[Sushkov] "I wish them success. I also wish that the agreement reached at the joint session concerning improving bilateral trade and economic ties on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefits will be successfully implemented, that is, as many contracts as possible will be signed. I wish them happiness in the New Year."

NAKASONE-REAGAN TALKS TO ESCALATE ARMS RACE

OW051335 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Afonin commentary]

[Text] After his talks with President Reagan in Los Angeles on 5 January, Prime Minister Nakasone said that the Japan-U.S. summit meeting was very fruitful. Meanwhile in Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Fujinami expressed the government view that the Los Angeles talks marked a new era in Japan-U.S. relations. Radio Moscow commentator Afonin comments on the Japan-U.S. summit talks in Los Angeles:

Granted, Mr Nakasone might have wanted to exaggerate his role in the talks, but why did he give such an optimistic view? In other words, what were the actual results of the Los Angeles talks? To fully evaluate the meeting, we must first know what was discussed.

In his press conference following the talks, President Reagan indicated that trade and economic issues between the two countires were the top subjects. True, there are numerous, very serious problems in this domain. The $35 billion U.S. trade deficit with Japan last year tops all other problems. President Reagan said that progress was made in the discussions on trade and economic issues. But, in what area did he see progress?

From the remarks of the two sides, this picture emerges of the talks: Pressed by President Reagan to open the Japanese market wider to American goods, Mr Nakasone promised to take a number of measures this spring in this regard. The United States, on the other hand, said it would try to lessen the trade deficit with Japan by revaluing the dollar and raising interest rates. [sentence as heard]

At the same time, it must be noted that the United States used trade issues to press for major Japanese concessions, particularly concessions in the military field. The Los Angeles talks show that Washington attaches primary importance to Japan in its world strategy. The United States is shifting its attention to the Pacific with increasing clarity, and the selection of Los Angeles as the site for the Reagan-Nakasone talks is very symbolic. It is evident that Japan is assuming an increasingly important place in U.S. policy. It must be noted that Tokyo has chosen to toe Washington's policies in military and strategic problems. This has been substantiated at the los Angeles talks.

First, the Reagan-Nakasone talks confirmed the need for Japan to strengthen its military capability on its own initiative. The Japanese prime minister went to the United States carrying with him concrete proof of his determination, which even convinced U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger. The proof was Mr Nakasone's decision late last year to increase military spending by 6.9 percent in the fiscal 1985 national budget while paring down or freezing almost all other expenditures.

Second, various problems concerning Pacific regional cooperation were discussed at the Los Angeles talks. Hidden behind this fuzzy expression is the plan to create a Pacific community that will help strengthen the Japan-U.S. military alliance, expand its scope of enforcement into the Asia-Pacific region, and establish Japan-U.S. control over this vast area. Recently, because of growing misgivings in Asia and Europe, Washington and Tokyo have held back their plan to create a Pacific community. However, this is nothing but a tactical ploy to divert public attention from their far-reaching imperialist concept.

Third, Mr Reagan won Mr Nakasone's understanding on his plan to hasten the implementation of his "star wars" concept. Fearful of extreme, harsh reaction at home, Prime Minister Nakasone attached some conditions to his understanding, but in practice, it amounts to direct support the Washington plan which is very dangerous to peace. Late last year, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that the Japanese Government took a favorable view of the Pentagon's desire to obtain high technologies for the development of space weapons. This was no accident.

All this clearly indicates that the foremost result of the Los Angeles talks is that Japan and the United States have agreed to strengthen and expand their military and strategic cooperation; that is, Japan has been drawn more deeply into U.S. imperialist military strategy. Such a result will create a still greater threat to peace instead of promoting its strengthening. Therefore, we cannot but be concerned about it.

Japanese opposition parties have concluded that the Los Angeles talks, particularly Japan's position, will result in escalating the arms race rather than curbing it. We agree with this view. It is clear that the Japanese ruling circles are responsible to a great degree for this turn of events.

GANDHI SENDS THANKS FOR SOVIET CONGRATULATIONS

PM071150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To His Excellency Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Your Excellencies,

I am profoundly grateful for your congratulations and good wishes.

For a long time now, India and the Soviet Union have been linked by traditionally warm and friendly relations. Bilateral cooperation is steadily developing in the political, economic, scientific, and many other spheres. Relations between our countries are mutually advantageous in character and serve the interests of peace and stability in our region and all over the world. The Soviet Union has invariably stood on our side in times that have been hard for us. I sincerely hope that our friendship and cooperation will strengthen and develop.

On behalf of India's Government, people and myself, I convey best wishes for Your Excellencies' prosperity and the further flourishing of the friendly Soviet people.

Please accept, Your Excellencies, the assurances of my highest respect.

Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India.

MOSCOW HINDI SERVICE HITS UK SUPPORT FOR SIKHS

BK011009 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] The London TIMES reported a few days ago that relations between India and Britain are deteriorating. India's cancellation of the visit by British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine is evidence of this. An exhibition in India by the British Aerospace Company was also postponed.

Soviet press correspondent (Vladimir Viskocherev) reports from London that Jagjit Singh Chauhan, organizer of the movement for the establishment of Khalistan, who lives in Britain, predicted well before the death of Indira Gandhi that the head of the Indian Government would be assassinated. This provocative statement was broadcast by the BBC, and when the cold-blooded murder took place, Jagjit Singh Chauhan and his associates were shown rejoicing on British television. Subsequently, Jagjit Singh Chauhan's threats to Rajiv Gandhi were also broadcast. It is quite natural that the Indian Government should impound the passport of the self-proclaimed president of Khalistan. India also urged the British authorities to seek an explanation from him. However, Whitehall rejected this demand, and actually provided Jagjit Singh Chauhan with British papers enabling him to travel to foreign countries. Other Sikh extremist groups are also reported to have set up in Britain.

According to the SUNDAY TIMES, an organization has been set up in Birmingham which collects needed for armed struggle against India, terrorist activities, and even the hijacking of Indian planes.

IZVESTIYA says that the separatists are not only making verbal threats, but also committing criminal attacks on Hindus and Sikhs in Britain. Hindu temples and the building housing a Punjabi language newspaper that supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India have been set on fire. A journalist was killed while fleeing.

The activities of extremists are illegal and dangerous, but no legal step is being taken against them. Therefore, as the SUNDAY TIMES observed, Indians feel that Britain is giving asylum to the terrorists who plot against the territorial integrity of India.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PAKISTANI REGIME'S 'CRACKDOWN'

LD051412 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- TASS political commentator Boris Chekhonin writes: Disquieting news is coming in from Pakistan. Over the past few days the military regime has unleashed another wave of wholesale repressions against broad democratic forces in that country. What has been the reason behind the latest crackdown? Has it been the regime's frustration over the scandalous failure of the so-called nationwide referendum aiming to enable the military dictatorship to stay in power for another five years and its irritation over massive anti-government demonstrations that have swept the country of late?

Not only this. The Pakistani military regime has set the task of "restoring order" by March 23, the date of "general elections" to the National Assembly and the legislatures in the provinces, which have been announced to lend the military dictatorship the semblance of a democratic facade and thus please Washington.

Pakistan is becoming ever more zealous in executing U.S. adventurist policy in the region with every passing year. Islamabad has given its tacit consent to making the country into an American staging area in South Asia, a gendarme to struggle with developing states in the region, a base of the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, and a source of political and military provocations against India. Or is there any other explanation for Pakistan's conversion into a forward base of the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" in Asia and for the Pakistani Army's massive re-armament in the framework of American military aid totaling 3.2 billion dollars?

Pakistan is becoming one of the main strongholds of U.S. imperial strategy and doing this in accordance with a conscious political choice of its present leadership. It is this anti-people, anti-national policy that is opposed by the broad democratic forces, first of all the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy which units eleven opposition parties. And it is against their leaders and activists that the spearhead of the Pakistani authorities' political repressions is directed these days.

DEMONSTRATIONS SWEEP MAJOR PAKISTANI CITIES

LD051420 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Washington January 5 TASS -- Massive protest actions against the undemocratic home and foreign policies of the military regime of General Ziaul Haq have swept major Pakistani cities. The protests were organized by the country's biggest alliance of opposition parties, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD). UPI news agency reported that more than 7,000 people had taken part in a demonstration in Karachi yesterday, calling for a step-up in the struggle for civil rights. The demonstrators demanded an immediate resignation of the head of the regime, the lifting of martial law, the release of political prisoners, and general parliamentary elections.

Also yesterday, more than 3,000 people attended a protest rally in the city of Lahore, capital of Punjab Province, resolutely rejecting the results of the recent farce of a "referendum" staged by the regime. Speaking at the rally, MRD leaders exposed that cheap political show as another attempt by the military administration to prolong its rule. The meeting adopted a resolution saying that despite threats of persecution and imprisonment and despite the fact that the "referendum" had been held at gunpoint, the majority of the Pakistani people had refused to endorse General Ziaul Haq's "presidency".

Massive anti-government demonstrations also took place in Rawalpindi and a number of other Pakistani cities. UPI said that the MRD leadership had defied the authorities by unfolding a campaign for boycotting the so-called general elections which are slated for next February and March without the participation of political parties. The advocates of democracy demand elections that will be really just and based on equality, involve all opposition parties and be held on the basis of the 1973 Constitution which has been suspended by the present regime after its takeover in a military coup.

Relying on the Army and a powerful police apparatus, the Islamabad administration responds to these demands with reprisals and terror tactics against its opponents. Tens of progressive figures, activists and supporters of the MRD are languishing in prison on charges of "anti-government activities".

DRA ENVOY HOLDS ANNIVERSARY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD051542 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Jan 85

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Mangal, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, held a press conference in Moscow to mark the 20th anniversary of the creation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The formation of the party, he said, opened a new page in the history of the long struggle of the Afghan people against oppression and exploitation. Under the party's leadership a national-democratic revolution was carried out in the country, and progressive changes are taking place which reflect the vital interests of the working people.

The ambassador noted that the successes could have been considerably greater had it not been for the undeclared war imposed against Afghanistan by the forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, and reaction. He stated the further strengthening fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the USSR, and the widening and deepening multilateral ties with the parties, governments, and peoples of the socialist community countries is one of the main tasks in the field of foreign policy. This is a required condition for Afghanistan's advancement on the road to progress.

KARMAL ADDRESSES PDPA POLITBURO SESSION

LD061125 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 6 Jan 85

[Text] Kabul January 6 TASS -- A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) has been held here. The Political Bureau considered the question of the course of struggle against the armed counter-revolutionaries, the BAKHTAR news agency has reported.

Those present were addressed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). He said, in particular, that the Republic's Armed Forces with the support of masses of people deliver crushing blows on the counterrevolutionary bands. As a result, favourable conditions for peaceful work and normal life of the people are being created, and the revolutionary state power becomes stronger with every passing day. Millions of working people and all patriots of the country fully support the measures of the party and government for the defeat of the counter-revolutionaries and for an end to imperialism's and reaction's undeclared war against the DRA, and strongly condemn the actions of the foreign patrons of the bandits. The influx of young people into the Army has increased. The young people voluntarily express a desire to discharge their patriotic duty in the ranks of the Armed Forces, Babrak Karmal pointed out in conclusion.

'OVER 1,000' AFGHAN REBELS SURRENDER IN DRA

PM041445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Surrendered..."]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Dec -- As the BAKHTAR agency has reported, more than 1,000 members of the Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan and Jamiat-e Eslami Afghanistan counterrevolutionary groups have surrendered to DRA security forces in Parvan Province after realizing the futility of struggling against the revolutionary authorities in Afghanistan. At a rally held to mark this occasion, the former gang members revealed the true face of the ringleaders of the counterrevolution entrenched on Pakistani territory who have been organizing criminal actions against the Afghan people and expressed a readiness to expiate their guilt to the motherland.

BODYUL FLIES TO PHNOM PENH FOR CHAN SI FUNERAL

PM041621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Phnom Penh"]

[Text] I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Phnom Penh on 2 January to take part in the funeral of Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionarly Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Council of Ministers.

I.I. Bodyul was seen off at the airport by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Ouch Borith, Cambodian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was in the sendoff party.

THAI ACTIONS SEEN AS 'GROSS VIOLATION' OF LAOS

LD051624 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Vientiane January 5 TASS -- Attacks on the border areas of Sayaboury Province staged on January 2 and 3 by units of the Thai Armed Forces are a gross violation of the territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. They lead to a further aggravation of the situation on the border between the two countries. This is pointed out in a statement of a representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Laos which was circulated here.

Bangkok should immediately stop the dangerous actions which undermine peace and security in South-East Asia, the document underlines. Dangerous provocations on the border are a new attempt of the Thai authorities to capture a number of populated localities on the Lao territory upon which they encroached last June and were forced to pull out their troops under the pressure of the world public.

Laos consistently comes out for the settlement of all the controversial problems by means of peaceful talks and is ready to discuss with the Thai side the problems existing in international relations, the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Laos stated.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN 1985 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD051933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] In Moscow, as a result of successfully concluded trade talks between governmental delegations of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, a protocol has been signed on trade for 1985. During the compilation of the protocol, the sides were guided by accords reached at meetings of leaders of both countries in June 1984 and also by the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries.

The trade turnover envisaged by the protocol will amount to more than R4 billion, exceeding the volume of two-way deliveries of goods in 1984 by 17 percent. The USSR remains the main trading partner of Romania. Two-way deliveries of goods invisaged by the protocol will promote the successful development of the national economy of both countries.

The talks were held constructively, in a spirit of comradely mutual understanding.

MAIDEN DISPATCH FROM IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT

PM040931 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 31 December 1984 in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 an undated 1,200-word report from Bucharest headlined "Following the Road of Changes" by IZVESTIYA's new correspondent in Bucharest, V. Volodin. Volodin's maiden dispatch describes a tour of Bucharest in the company of the director of the city's planning institute, Architect Constantin Jugurica, making particular mention of the rebuilding of former slum areas, progress in the construction of the Bucharest subway, and antipollution measures.

KULIKOV MEETS WITH E. EUROPEAN LEADERS

With Hungary's Kadar

LD040755 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest January 4 TASS -- The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar has received here the commander-in-chief of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

The talk was attended by the Defense Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Colonel General Istvan Olah.

With CSSR's Husak

LD041605 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 4 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak today received here the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI CITED ON LIBERATION JUBILEE

PM040956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent report: "Glorious Jubilee"]

[Text] Budapest, 22 Dec -- Flags are fluttering in the wind on Debrecen's main thoroughfares. The Provisional National Assembly session marking the beginning of democratic transformations in Hungary was held in this city, liberated by the Soviet Army on 21 December 1944.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of this event, Comrades Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, and other Hungarian leaders have arrived in Debrecen. They attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the liberation monument. Representatives of the Hungarian public celebrated the glorious jubilee in the old building where Lajos Kossuth proclaimed Hungary's independence in 1849 and where the provisional National Assembly met in the winter of 1944.

Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, delivered the report. The Hungarian people treasure the memory of the Soviet soldiers, their liberators, he said. It was thanks to the latter's selflessness and heroism that the Hungarian people were able to begin building a new, socialist Hungary. The time that has elapsed shows that our people, under the leadership of the MSZMP, have achieved historic results along this path.

Relying on the accumulated experience, the MSZMP is striding toward its 13th Congress which will outline further tasks in the steady strengthening and augmentation of the gains of socialism. We have every right to claim today, the speaker said, that Hungary is a firm component of the socialist community. It has achieved success in close unity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. We are convinced that the guarantee of socialist Hungary's future development continues to be the unity of our ideas, Hungary's membership of the socialist community, and the constantly expanding economic cooperation with the fraternal countries.

The festivities in Debrecen were attended by V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary.

'WINGED TARGET' CRASH 'UNINTENTIONAL INCIDENT'

LD051030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1006 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (TASS) -- On 28 December 1984, during target practice by Soviet ships in the Barents Sea, owing to a malfunction, a winged target [krylataya mishen] strayed from the set course in the direction of the shore and disappeared in a western direction.

It cannot be ruled out that it has flown partly over Norwegian territory and entered Finnish territory.

The winged target had no explosives or toxic materials on board. In connection with this unintentional incident that arose from an equipment malfunction, the Soviet side has informed the Finnish and Norwegian sides and expressed regrets over what happened.

SOVIET ENVOY CONVEYS REGRETS ON AIR VIOLATION

LD041735 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1700 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Helsinki, V.M. Sobolev, at his own request, met Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen late this afternoon. At the meeting he stated that owing to a technical fault a flying target deviated from its original course in connection with target practice in the Barents Sea on 28 December. He noted that it is possible that the flying target then violated Finnish airspace. Ambassador Sobolev conveyed the regrets of his government concerning the incident.

FRANCE URGED TO BE FIRMER AGAINST 'STAR WARS'

LD042157 Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Vitaliy Andreyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The forthcoming meeting in Geneva between Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arouses lively interest in French political and public circles. Observers of every political conviction stress the importance of the Soviet proposal to embark on new talks with the United States on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments. The non-militarization of space is considered in France an issue of extreme importance, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev. Recently French leaders, in particular President Francois Mitterrand [words indistinct] have taken a stand against the extension of the arms race into space. Indeed, the U.S. wish to impose the "star wars" strategy on their Atlantic allies is considered a dangerous attempt that will worsen the international situation even more and make the prospect of reducing the level of military confrontation even less controllable.

The French position also has an other apsect: The militarization of space would be prejudicial to France's defense interests. It must be noted that the United States bothers very little with Paris' will to protect its interests. On these issues the representatives of the Socialist Party echo the government. Even the bourgeois circles watch with reticence where Washington is pushing the world. The progressive forces rise up firmly and consistently against the imperialist strategy of "star wars." The French Communist Party stresses that the extension of the arms race into space will compromise stability in international relations even more and will bring into question the very existence of mankind.

France could do a great deal in this sphere. It, too is a great power [words indistinct] in the international community. Its more active position on issues of the nonmilitarization of space would be benficial for peace and stability and consequently to itself. [Word indistinct] as in other disarmament issues, it is a question of adopting a constructive approach and an independent position, which would undeniably facilitate the search for solutions to the whole group of disarmament problems.

UK DOCUMENTS SHOW U.S. MAIN THREAT TO PEACE

LD041518 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] London January 4 TASS -- A number of British Government documents dating back to the first half of the 1950's and including the minutes of Cabinet meetings, memorandums of the Foreign Office and diplomatic correspondence, have been declassified and published here.

It is seen from these documents that, after taking the decision to turn the British Isles into its "unsinkable nuclear aircraft-carrier", the United States did not even notify Britain about its plans concerning the buildup of nuclear arsenals and their possible use. THE GUARDIAN said that already then the British Government did not have any real control over the U.S. use of nuclear weapons on station in the British Isles despite the fact that the deployment of American bombers with atomic bombs aboard in eastern Britain made the country a potential object of a military conflict.

The danger increased immeasurably in recent years, especially in the wake of the started installment of American first-strike nuclear-missile weapons on British soil, which makes the British population a nuclear hostage of Washington.

Even as far back as the 1950's that kind of situation gave rise to serious concern in certain British political circles. Published documents cite a statement by Lord Salisbury, then a prominent member of the Conservative Party, that it was the United States rather than the Soviet Union that represented the main threat to world peace. Lord Salisbury, the documents say, believed that the biggest risk flew from Washington's possible decision to provoke an East-West clash while the United States held an advantage in nuclear weapons. As is known, Washington stubbornly seeks nuclear supremacy also today.

Clearly taking the cue from the United States, the then Conservative government of Britain led by Winston Churchill decided to develop and manufacture nuclear weapons of its own. That decision, it follows from the documents, was taken under the pretext of "ensuring security" in secret from Parliament, while outlays to the program for developing and building nuclear weapons were hidden in different items of the state budget. Acting on Washington's instructions but contrary to the will of the majority of the population, the present Tory government also conducts a policy of whipping up the arms race, first of all the nuclear race, as seen from plans to re-equip the British submarine fleet with costly American-made Trident-2 nuclear-missile systems.

Although dealing with developments of 30 years ago, the declassified documents effectively show that Washington's policy has always been marked by extreme aggressiveness and has carried and continues to carry a very serious threat to all nations, including U.S. allies, while the latter's blind sailing in the wake of that adventurist policy inexorably increases the threat to their own security.

PRAVDA REPORTS COOPERATION PACT WITH TURKEY

PM061915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The Government of the USSR and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, noting with satisfaction the positive development of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, expressing the desire to continue to develop cooperation in the spheres of the economy, industry, trade, science, and technology, and to impart to this cooperation a stable, long-term, ongoing, and balanced nature, guided by the provisions of the 17 April 1972 declaration on principles of good-neighborly relations between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey, the 23 June 1978 political document on principles of good-neighborly and friendly cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey, the 9 July 1975 agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the further development of economic and technical cooperation, the 15 March 1977 agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the development of economic cooperation, the 15 March 1977 agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on scientific and technical cooperation, the 8 October 1937 treaty on trade and shipping between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey, the 8 October 1937 agreement on trade and payments between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey, and the 20 May 1982 protocol between the USSR Government and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on transition to payments in freely convertible currency, in keeping with the goals and principles of the UN Charter, taking into consideration the provisions of the CSCE Final Act signed 1 August 1975 in Helsinki, reaffirming their desire to further strengthen good-neighborly and friendly relations based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, and mutual advantage, have adopted the present long-term program for the development of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Turkey.

I. General Provisions

The sides will continue work aimed at developing and deepening cooperation in the spheres of the economy, trade, science, and technology on a stable and long-term basis within the framework of the potential, needs, and laws of both countries. They will adopt the measures that seem necessary to ensure that this cooperation helps expand bilateral trade.

The sides will make efforts to create favorable conditions for the dynamic and stable development of cooperation between the appropriate organizations in the Soviet Union and state and private organizations and firms in the Republic of Turkey in the spheres of the economy, trade, science, and technology.

The sides will promote the creation of the most favorable and mutually acceptable possible financial conditions for the development of economic cooperation and trade.

The sides noted the existence of opportunities for cooperation in the spheres of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the aluminum, petroleum refining, chemical, and light industries, machine building, agriculture, and the power industry, in the further expansion of trade including purchases of electricity and natural gas, and in the development of scientific and technical cooperation.

The sides will help the appropriate organizations and firms to implement projects of mutual interest and to develop cooperation in the spheres of industry, trade, science, and technology.

II. Spheres of Cooperation

The sides have agreed to engage in cooperation in the following spheres:

1. Economic and Technical Cooperation

The sides note that, along with the development of trade, cooperation in the industrial and other spheres is assuming increasingly great importance in economic relations between the USSR and Turkey.

The sides consider that projects like the Iskenderun Metallurgical Plant, the Seydisehir Aluminum Plant, the Aliaga Petroleum Refinery, the Orhanali Heat and Power Station, and a number of others occupy an important position in Soviet-Turkish economic relations.

The sides will study possibilities for developing cooperation primarily in the spheres of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the aluminum, mining, electrical equipment, petroleum refining, chemical, and light industries, machine building, and the wood processing and pulp and paper industries.

The sides will continue to develop cooperation in the power industry sphere. In particular, in line with the 5 June 1979 Soviet-Turkish agreement, they will cooperate in the construction of a heat and power station.

The sides agreed that the further development of cooperation in the construction of projects, including projects in the power and gas industries, will proceed on the basis of preliminary studies of their economic and technical expediency, including the preparation of technical and economic feasibility studies.

The sides agreed that the costs incurred by their appropriate organizations in constructing projects within the framework of economic and technical cooperation will be covered by mutual agreement, including by means of deliveries of output produced at these projects or other commodities.

The sides believe that the development of economic and technical cooperation will help create additional opportunities for a substantial increase in reciprocal trade.

2. Development of Trade

The sides consider trade to be one of the most important spheres of economic cooperation between the USSR and Turkey.

The sides emphasize the significance they attach to the further development of reciprocal trade on a stable and long-term basis proceeding from the principles of equality and mutual advantage, and especially note the important role played by trade in the development of the existing good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

The sides are convinced that the implementation of the present long-term program and the development of cooperation in all spheres will create favorable opportunities to increase the volume of reciprocal trade.

As well as developing trade in traditional goods, the sides will make efforts to diversify and expand the range of export goods and services offered.

The sides will expand the exchange of information on the development of the economy and trade within the framework of existing opportunities and will help improve the working conditions of the representatives of firms and organizations in each country.

Mindful of the great importance of exhibitions and trade fairs for the establishment of contacts between representatives of business circles and for acquainting purchasers with the goods produced in both countries, the sides will encourage the appropriate Soviet organizations and Turkish organizations and firms to participate in international and specialized trade fairs and exhibitions to be held in the USSR and Turkey.

Mindful of the importance of long-term agreements and contracts for the development of cooperation in the trade sphere, the sides will encourage the conclusion of such agreements and contracts.

The sides will also promote the development of border trade between the two countries.

3. Scientific and Technical Cooperation

The sides emphasize the importance and will encourage the further development of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology for the purpose of making more effective use of both countries' scientific and technical potential in order to resolve urgent scientific and technical problems of mutual interest.

Noting the importance of the 15 March 1977 agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on scientific and technical cooperation, the sides reaffirm that cooperation in the sphere of science and technology will help the further development of Soviet-Turkish trade and economic relations.

The sides will seek to implement cooperation in the sphere of science and technology within the framework of specific biennial programs.

4. Cooperation in the Sphere of Planning Activity

The sides deem it useful to implement cooperation between the USSR Gosplan and Turkey's State Planning Organization.

Proceeding from this, the sides agreed that planning specialists from both countries will meet during the sessions of the Soviet-Turkish Mixed Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation to exchange experience and knowledge in the sphere of planning techniques and methodology on previously agreed questions.

III. Forms of Cooperation

The sides believe that the most expedient forms of economic, trade, and scientific, and technical cooperation, in view of each country's need and potential, could be as follows:

Participation by Soviet organizations and Turkish organizations and firms in preparing technical and economic feasibility studies and in designing and constructing industrial and other projects, as well as exchanging information on economic cooperation matters;

Scientific research, experimental design studies, exchange of scientific and technical information, sale and acquisition of patents, licenses, and "know-how," reciprocal commodity deliveries, cooperation in the production sphere, and rendering of various services;

Organizing seminars, symposiums, trade and industrial exhibitions, reciprocal visits by scientists, and other measures that will help develop mutually advantageous economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation;

Studying possibilities for economic cooperation in third countries and encouraging the sides' organizations and firms to jointly participate in appropriate projects.

IV. Final Provisions

The sides agreed to instruct the Soviet-Turkish Mixed Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation, created in line with Article 6 of the 9 July 1975 agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the further development of economic and technical cooperation, to monitor the implementation of the present program and help resolve any questions that may arise in connection with its implementation.

In the course of the implementation of the present program, additions and changes may be made to it if necessary, by mutual agreement by the sides. The present program does not affect the sides' rights and obligations stemming from their bilateral and multilateral agreements. The present program enters into force on the date of its signing and will remain in force for 10 years. The term of the present program will be automatically extended, for 5 years on each occasion, unless either side expresses a wish to the contrary 6 months prior to the expiry of the above-mentioned terms.

Done at Ankara on 26 December 1984 in duplicate, in the Russian and Turkish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Signatory for the USSR Government, N. Tikhonov

Signatory for the Government of the Republic of Turkey, T. Ozal

GREEK CP'S KOURKOULOU WRITES ON PEACE IN PRAVDA

PM041449 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 3 January 1984 First Edition carries on page 5 under the heading "Increased Responsibility" a 1,300-word article by Roula Kourkoulou, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo. Kourkoulou contrasts imperialism's "anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns" and its desire for "military superiority over the Soviet Union" and "worldwide domination" with the Soviet Union's "realistic proposals aimed at strengthening peace," and sees an increasing role for "small countries" in efforts to preserve peace. The Greek peace movement, he says, is firmly based on the people's traditions and their desire for "liberation from the sufferings caused by many years of dependence on the United States and NATO." Greek peace supporters "proceed from the people's desire to rid themselves of the intolerable burdens of the arms race," which is why "the Greek people's anti-imperialist spirit is strong." He discusses the Communist Party's role in the antiwar movement and the movement's diverse forms, and goes on:

"Our experience shows that for the peace movement to grow still wider and stronger, it is necessary to constantly combat the propaganda of imperialism and local reaction, its misrepresentations, and its poisonous anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. It is necessary to actively come out against the harmful, misleading theories about the 'two superpowers' equal responsibility,' the notorious 'division of the world into spheres of influence,' and antiwar movements that are 'autonomous' and 'independent' of Moscow."

Kourkoulou concludes by calling for "intensive work" to strengthen the peace movement.

LAWYER SEES 'COLD WAR' MOTIVES IN ANTONOV TRIAL

PM041000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "Political Provocation"]

[Text] Geneva -- There is no proof of the "complicity" of Sergey Antonov and other Bulgarian representatives in the attempt on the life of John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, the French lawyer Christian Roulette, who was in Geneva to deliver a series of lectures on the so-called "Antonov affair," declared in conversation with IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kuznetsov.

C. Roulette has made a careful study of all the materials and is firmly convinced that this "affair" was totally fabricated for political purposes, for the sake of wishing to exacerbate the international situation, poison the political atmosphere in East-West relations, and prevent the restoration of a climate of detente and trust among the peoples on the European Continent. I have prepared a book, the lawyer said, on the basis of an investigation undertaken in various countries. In it I have gathered together facts proving that the "Bulgarian trail" not only does not stand up to serious investigation but was also plainly fabricated. Judge Martella himself accused Mehmet Ali Agca of lying and making contradictory statements in his "testimony," but that fact put no one on their guard. It is very significant that as long ago as 1982, M. Rabb, the American ambassador in Rome, assured Washington in a telegram that Agca was "prepared to cooperate with us", which was confirmed by the Italian special services. Extracts from that telegram published in the Western press were not denied.

I would like to emphasize, C. Roulette pointed out, that Judge Martella displayed a lack of juridical scruples by refusing to verify, in particular, the facts about Agca's stay in Bulgaria. Martella did not investigate the data submitted by the Swiss, FRG, and Turkish police, which show the direct involvement of the leaders of the ultraright-wing "Gray Wolves" terrorist grouping in organizing the attempt on the life of John Paul II and the complicity of neofascist groups in a number of West European countries in it. It is also possible, C. Roulette said, to cite much specific proof -- it appears in my book -- of the participation of Western special services, including the CIA, in the "Antonov affair." However, Italian justice prefers, contrary to the obvious facts, to disregard this evidence. It intends to play a very unsightly role in organizing the court farce against a Bulgarian citizen. We can now state with confidence, the French lawyer declared in conclusion, that the Rome judges are trying to put an innocent man in the dock and turn the trial into a tool of the cold war and a travesty of elementary common sense.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF PALESTINE RESISTANCE MARKED

Habash Holds Press Conference

LD032031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, Jan 3 (TASS) -- The extraordinary representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the USSR, Yahya Habash, emphasized the need of mobilizing all forces for the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli alliance and its intrigues aimed at establishing its hegemony in the Near East by dividing its peoples and imposing separate deals on states of the region. Y. Habash spoke at a press conference here on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution.

The Arab people of Palestine have not allowed themselves to be erased from history, said the PLO extraordinary representative, despite all the intrigues in the international arena, which is one of the main results of the struggle for its rights waged over many years.

The PLO, the sole lawful representative of the Arab Palestinians has assumed its place in the United Nations and all institutions of that international organization. The PLO has become a full-fleged member of the League of Arab States, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization, and other organizations.

Yahya Habash pointed out that the Arab Palestinians reject the imperialist plans of a Near East settlement infringing on its lawful rights, including the Reagan plan, the Camp David accords, and the plan of administrative autonomy. The Arab Palestinians declared support for the further development of ties between the PLO and Arab states, the rallying of Arab ranks to continue the struggle, and the triumph of the just cause of Palestine.

The PLO extraordinary representative highly assessed Palestinian-Soviet ties, stressing that they are of great importance for the Arab people of Palestine.

The consistent principled stand of the friendly Soviet Union and other socialist countries is of immeasurable significance for our people, Yahya Habash said. The Palestinian people declared support for the Soviet peace initiative for the settlement of the Middle East conflict. The USSR proposal for the convocation of an international conference with the PLO participation guarantees a just and durable settlement of the Palestinian problem and the Near East crisis as a whole.

Y. Habash expressed gratitude to the CPSU, people and Government of the USSR, and to Soviet state and public organizations whose activity in rendering constant, principled support to the Arab people in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and racism serves as an example of visible manifestation of the principles of internationalism, and loyalty to the ideals of justice and humanism.

Tolkunov Attends Reception

LD042059 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1640 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan (TASS) -- Yahya Habash, extraordinary representative of the PLO in the USSR gave a reception today to mark the 20th anniversary of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, heads of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of public organizations, figures from the world of science and art, and also heads of diplomatic missions of a number of states accredited in the USSR, attended the reception.

SOVIET WARSHIPS' OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA ENDS

PM061926 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Jan -- The official friendly visit to Cuba by the detachment of Soviet warships comprising the minelaying destroyer Otlichnyy, the escort vessels Zadornyy and Razitelnyy, a diesel submarine, and a tanker, under the command of Vice Admiral V.P. Ryabov, has ended.

During the visit, Vice Adm V.P. Ryabov was received by Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. He was also received by Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the City of Havana Province Assembly, who announced that the title of honored guest of the Cuban capital had been conferred on him.

The Soviet warships were visited by Rear Admiral Jose L. Cuza Tellez-Giron, candidate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice minister of the Revolutionary Navy.

The delegation of Soviet sailors laid a wreath at the monument to Cuba's national hero Jose Marti and at the memorial to Soviet internationalist servicemen in the Havana suburbs and visited the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, where they met representatives of the capital's public. A press conference for local and foreign journalists was held on board the flagship of the detachment, the minelaying destroyer Otlichnyy.

Covering the course of the visit by the Soviet warships to the island of freedom, the newspaper GRANMA noted that it was a new contribution to strengthening the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Cuba and between the Armed Forces of the two fraternal socialist states.

BARKAUSKAS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MANAGUA

LD070823 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0806 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 January (TASS) -- A USSR delegation led by Antanas Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Managua today. It will take part in events connected with the investiture of Daniel Ortega in the post of president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO INTERVIEWED ON U.S. POLICY

LD070859 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Managua January 7 TASS -- The Reagan administration conducts a policy of international banditry and flagrantly flouts peoples' right to self-determination and independence, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said in an interview with the magazine SOBERANIA. He exposed Washington's attempts to justify impudent military interference in the affairs of the Nicaraguan people with all manner of groundless slanderous allegations and falsehoods manufactured by American special services.

From the moment of taking office, President Reagan has followed recommendations of a group of die-hard reactionary advisers who have taken part in drawing up the so-called Santa Fe Document, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said. That political platform is in essence a call for applying raw force in international relations.

Its blind worshipping of the "law of the jungle" has led the United States to arrogant violations of basic standards of international law and U.N. resolutions and to attempt to revive the threadbare Monroe Doctrine which preaches American domination over Latin American countries.

Over the past years, Miguel D'Escoto said, Nicaragua has been subjected to all kinds of U.S. aggression. Today all know such criminal actions of the C.I.A. as the mining of Nicaraguan ports and the issuance of a "primer for terrorists" which is used as a guide in their bloody activities by mercenary gangs of Somozist cutthroats. The public has also learnt of secret documents of the White House, which attest to its attempts to frustrate the peaceful efforts of the Contadora Group countries aiming to settle the tense situation in Central America.

In his striving to justify aggression against Nicaragua, Miguel D'Escoto said, President Reagan makes a laughing-stock of himself, by resorting to the services of all kinds of phoney experts who manipulate photographs of fuzzy blurred spots, claiming that these are "Soviet military bases" in Nicaraguan territory. Equally dirty fabrications are used by the White House to amplify the propaganda outcry over the alleged presence of Soviet MIG fighters in Nicaragua.

Reagan's obsession with the idea of destroying the Nicaraguan revolution has borne an explosive crisis last November when a sharp increase in the number of flights by American spy planes over Nicaraguan territory was accompanied with the news that the United States was mobilizing amphibious assault troops and had amassed some 40 warships near Nicaraguan shores under the cover of maneuvres.

The threat of an American intervention in Nicaragua still persists, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said, backing up his statement with the unbridled buildup of U.S. military presence in Honduras and the continuing aggression by Somozist mercenaries, which the C.I.A. has asked Congress to appropriate another 50 million dollars to whip up. In these conditions Nicaragua intends firmly to uphold its sovereign right to adopt essential measures and acquire defense systems to protect its territorial integrity and independence from encroachments by aggressors. The United States should realize that the people of Nicaragua will never bow to a foreign power's diktat, the Nicaraguan foreign minister stressed.

The decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague to consider Nicaragua's suit against the Reagan administration, Miguel D'Escoto said, has been a victory for all peace-loving mankind. He expressed the conviction that the systematic violations of international law committed by Washington will be condemned in the course of the trial. The United States' refusal to obey the tribunal's verdict, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said, will expose it as an enemy of peace and international security.

TASS NOTES CONTINUED FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA

LD070840 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 7 Jan 85

[Text] Managua January 7 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov:

The Sandinist armed forces are mounting combat operations in the north of Nicaragua against 1,500 CIA mercenaries who have penetrated into Esteli Department.

The commander of troops of the Interior Ministry in the First District, Christian Pichardo, told newsmen that thanks to effective actions by defenders of the revolutionary republic, the American espionage agency-elaborated plan to capture the department's administrative centre of Esteli by Somocista was finally thwarted. Avenging the failure of their criminal designs, the counter-revolutionary rabble launched bloody terror against the civilian population. The bandits attack peasants' cooperatives, murder local government officials and abduct farmers' families.

On the first days of the new year, about a hundred counter-revolutionaries made an attempt to penetrate into Nueva Segovia Department from Honduras, but were repelled by units of the Sandinista People's Army. Its fighting men seized a great quantity of U.S.-made military equipment used by the invaders.

The Nicaraguan troops are successfully fighting invaders who penetrated from Costa Rica into the southern part of Zelaya Department. About 20 counter-revolutionaries were destroyed during the past two weeks Somocista formations are retreating towards the Costa Rican border.

CHILEAN CP COMMEMORATES 63D ANNIVERSARY

PY052130 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Address by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the political committee of the Chilean Communist Party, during ceremony making the 63d anniversary of the PCCh in Moscow -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The 63d anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] was commemorated yesterday in a solemn ceremony at the Spanish Club in Moscow. The club was filled with Chilean residents, among whom were students, and representatives of various Soviet organizations, linked in solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people. The ceremony was attended by (Aleksandr Ignatyev) of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; (Leonid Vyeselutskiy) of the International Relations Department of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions; (Petr Nikolayev), vice president of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples; Bruno Gallardo, minister counsellor of the Nicaraguan Embassy to the Soviet Union; and Orlando Milla and Volodia Teitelboim, members of the PCCh Political Committee.

Speeches were given during the ceremony by (Ivan Goldstein) for the Chilean Communist youth organizations, and by (Aleksandr Ignatyev) and (Petr Nikolayev) for the USSR. The main speech was made by PCCh Political Committee member Volodia Teitelboim, and we now give part of it in our program:

[Begin Teitelboim recording] Chile is a country of popular mass rebellion, where there are protests every day, not only a great general protest once a month, but in the most diverse sectors and in the most diverse ways. In the [word indistinct] and at the barricades there are hundreds of thousands of workers, slum dwellers, students, peasants, and professionals who, with unyielding determination, assume the task, because in the end it is the dictatorship that is waging war against the Chileans. The (infamous) closing of opposition magazines, the mass operations in city neighborhoods where all men over 16 years of age are detained, the banishment of political and union leaders, all these things are part of the war against the people. [Words indistinct] a new 11 September to make the people lower their guard and give up the struggle. However, the new 11 September will be a total failure, and it already is. The masses will scream from the beginning [words indistinct].

All that has happened confirms the analysis of the situation: There will be neither a gradual change nor an opening. Pinochet will not leave power of his own will. He will have to ousted, and the only way to achieve this is through the unity and decided struggle of the people.

There are two basic principles guiding the opposition sector: That which proposes a [word indistinct] solution; and that which proposes a popular democratic solution.

There are also two trends within the Democratic Alliance, AD; that which [word indistinct] the removal of Pinochet, proposes to establish a provisional government, to call a constituent assembly and to achieve a constitutional pact with the consensus of military and all democratic forces; and the other which is (?willing) to compromise with the dictatorship.

In view of this, it is up to the masses to decide, because the first trend believes that the masses must not take part in this, that the masses should not express their will, that they must stay at home because politics must be handled by gentlemen [sentence indistinct] and disturb the negotiations proposed by the State Department, which is quite concered about the situation in Chile, since the State Department has the Nicaraguan situation on its mind. It believes that it arrived too late to save its man or to replace him at the proper time, and therefore, it believes that, if it is able, it should save Pinochet and if it cannot, because of his tarnished reputation, the State Department will promote a change, but one that it is in keeping with its interests and that will stop the uprising of the masses and particularly block the activities of the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] and the Communist Party.

The main task at present is to overthrow the dictatorship. A situation, which our comrades describes as revolutionary, is taking shape. All the important characteristics are these although perhaps not all of them are so obvious.

All this leads to the conclusion that we are going through decisive times since we have to prepare the people for new confrontations and to struggle against [word indistinct] and 1985 promises to be a year of great struggles.

Pinochet will not leave power in spite of pressures exerted by the State Department. [sentence indistinct] The imperialist and reactionary sectors will carry out thousands of maneuvers, but we shall always try to be on the alert against them.

There are only two policies: that of the rebellion of the masses and that of conciliation. We believe in the policy of the rebellion of the masses. The great question of our party is asking itself is (?what next)? We shall do many more things in 1985 to overthrow the dictatorship once and for all. By reason and by force we shall succeed. [applause] [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE CONDUCTS STUDIES ON CHERNENKO ARTICLE

LD051904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] "New frontiers of developed socialism": This was the subject of a united political day in Georgia devoted to debate of the article by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, "At the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism," published in the journal KOMMUNIST. In labor collectives, the party, administrative, and economic workers explained the basic points and conclusions contained in that document of great political, ideological, theoretical, and practical significance. Current questions of party and economic construction set forth in the article were examined by the participants in studies at the school of fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism which took place at the Tbilisi production Elektrovozostroitel association. Specific ways were mapped out there for fulfilling the plan and pledges of the final year of the 5-year plan. The electric locomotive manufacturers, for instance, without halting the manufacture of main output while the enterprise is reconstructed, are preparing for serial manufacture of a new powerful locomotive, the VL-15.

The studies at the school of the fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism were conducted by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEED FOR COMPUTERIZATION

LD051922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Petr Pelekhov commentary]

[Text] A routine meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed and in general approved an all-state program for creating, developing the production of, and making efficient use of computer equipment and automatic systems up to the year 2000. At the microphone is our commentator, Petr Pelekhov:

The program is vast, but if we speak of what is fundamentally new that it brings into our lives, then it should be said that the new element already exists, and that the task is to consolidate it and to introduce it everywhere. On the other hand, we must work on and solve the problems that are already evident now and those that will arise while the program is being implemented. Our country has an enormous amount of computer equipment. But of course enormous still does not mean sufficient, and increasing the production of computers and everything connected with them is one of the most important tasks. It is, though, only one of the most important tasks because improving the efficiency with which we use what we have got is also among the most important tasks.

Finally, there is another problem whose solution has now, today, simply become a necessity. I have heard men of learning describe this task as the second type of literacy, or computer literacy, or universal computer education. This is not only a technical, organizational, and social problem; it is also, if you like, a psychological one. After all, it is no secret that for many people the computer is still something very necessary and useful, but which belongs in special places -- in institutes and factories.

Yes, the right place for computer equipment is first and foremost where major scientific problems are being worked on and where automatic production systems are being built, and it is well known that computer equipment is used widely in the management of the national economy. But computer technology has already arrived, albeit not yet on such a wide scale as would be desired in our daily lives.

Computers sell railroad and airplane tickets and take on the task of searching for the information we need from among a boundless sea of data, for example in library catalogues, and it is predicted that domestic computers will make an appearance in the near future. But just wait before you grin and say: What fantasy! We have managed without them so far, and we will manage without them now! There are many things we have managed without, and there are many things today we have no desire to do without. But the fact is that already there is a need for computers in many jobs where, without our even suspecting it, it is difficult to manage without these machines and without this equipment. But the main thing, of course, the chief thing that is laid at the foundation of the program, is the combining of computer technology with production at all levels from organizational management to the manufacture of specific products in order to provide a sharp acceleration of the solution of the most important task of switching all of our national economy on to an intensive path of development.

PONOMAREV, OTHERS SIGN RESEARCHER'S OBITUARY

PM041533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Nikolay Vasilyevich Orlov]

[Excerpts] Professor Nikolay Vasilyevich Orlov, member of the CPSU since 1983, director of the All-Union Order of the Labor Red Banner Scientific Research Institute of Market Research, member of the Foreign Trade Ministry Collegium, and honored scientist of the RSFSR, died on 2 January 1985. N.V. Orlov was born 19 December 1907 in Leningrad.

B.N. Ponomarev, K.V. Rusakov, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, S.V. Chervonenko, G.E. Tsukanov, N.S. Patolichev, V.F. Garbuzov, O.T. Bogomolov, Ye.M. Primakov, Yu.L. Brezhnev, G.K. Zhuravlev, N.D. Komarov, I.T. Grishin, L.I. Zorin, V.M. Ivanov, R.V. Makarov, V.L. Malkevich, A.N. Manzhulo, N.G. Osipov, N.N. Smelyakov, V.N. Shushkov, V.N. Burmistrov, V.I. Klochek. M.G. Loshakov, V.V. Novakovskiy, Ye.P. Pitovranov, V.P. Smirnov, Yu.N. Kapelinskiy, L.N. Karshinov, V.D. Andrianov, A.F. Salkovskiy.

USTINOV FAMILY EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CONDOLENCES

PM061821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 First Edition p 6

[Text] To the PRAVDA editorial office:

We wish to express through the newspaper our sincere and heartfelt gratitude to the collectives of organizations, enterprises, military units, scientific institutions, and educational establishments, to all comrades and friends, and to representatives of foreign states who shared our grave loss -- the death of dear Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov.

D.F. Ustinov's family

NEW UKRAINIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER APPOINTED

AU041418 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Vladimir Alekseyevich Kravets Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, deputy chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 28 December 1984

Born in 1930, V.A. Kravets is a Ukrainian, has been a CPSU member since 1950, graduated from the International Relations Department of the T.G. Shevchenko State University in Kiev, and is a candidate of historical sciences. After graduation, he taught at higher educational establishments and worked in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus. In 1967 he was appointed counsellor of the permanent representation of the Ukrainian SSR to the UN. In 1971-79 he was permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations. He has the diplomatic rank of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Martynenko Retires

AU041417 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V. N. Martynenko of the duties of Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs in connection with his retirement.

UKRAINIAN OBKOM FIRST SECRETARY RETIRES

AU041955 Kiev Domestic Service in Urkainian 1915 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The results of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the oblast party organization stemming from its decisions and from Comrade Chernenko's speeches at the plenum and at the 15 November 1984 session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo were discussed at a plenum of Khmelnitskiy Obkom on 4 January.

The plenum was addressed by Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary. The plenum adopted appropriate decisions on the item discussed.

The plenum examined an organizational issue. The plenum relieved Lisovoy, at his request, of the duties of obkom first secretary and obkom bureau member in connection with his retirement for health reasons. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee expressed thanks to Comrade Lisovoy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member, for the many years of fruitful work in party and administrative bodies in the republic.

Dikusarov, previously Chernovtsky Obkom first secretary, was elected Khmelnitskiy Obkom first secretary.

MOLDAVIAN RAYKOM HEAD REMOVED FROM OFFICE

WA041000 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 19 December carries on page 1 a report on the 18 December meeting of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The chief question discussed at the meeting was the "serious shortcomings in the style and methods of work of the first secretary of the Glodyanskiy Raykom, D. S. Chebotar." The bureau found that Chebotar, ignoring their previous warnings and criticism, had continued to show "a hastiness which led to serious mistakes, ... created a permissive environment, and gave birth to various negative phenomena and abuses." Chebotar was faulted for failing to exercise control over worker cadres and for defending and attempting to whitewash the records of officials who committed criminal acts. As a result of the first secretary's shortcomings in leadership, the rayon's industrial and agricultural indicators have fallen.

The report concludes that "for serious shortcomings in style and methods of leadership; for violations of Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and education of cadres; for inflated figures and coverups in the rayon; and for organization at government expense of receptions and drinking bouts, the Central Committee Bureau gave Comrade D. S. Chebotar a severe reprimand with an entry in his record and removed him from work."

JEW RECEIVES 3-YEAR SENTENCE FOR SLANDER

LD051807 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 5 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan (TASS) -- On 3 January 1985 the oblast court of the town of Chernovtsyy reviewed the criminal case of Leonid Borisovich Shrayer. In the trial of open court examination, with the participation of his next of kin, it was irrefutably proven that he had long been engaged in deliberately spreading false slanderous fabrications. It can be expected that, as has happened repeatedly in such cases, someone in the West will try to maintain that Shrayer has had criminal proceedings instigated against him because he is a Jew by nationality. This will be no surprise: For certain news mass media in the West such unscrupulous methods are the norm.

In court, material evidence, the evidence of witnesses and the conclusion of experts were reviewed. Shrayer's behavior was so scandalous that even his mother, a pensioner, who was present in court, was forced to state with bitterness that she did not expect such behavior from her son. What a "present" he has given me in my old age!

Shrayer was also condemned by other witnesses for his scandalous behavior. Chernovtsyy inhabitant Sheykhtman justly noted that such people as Shrayer disturb our lives and compromise honorable Jews. For this alone they deserve the most severe punishment.

The court sentenced Shrayer to 3 years of deprivation of freedom.

IDEOLOGY OF SOVIET WORKING CLASS VIEWED

PM041520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor V. Yezhov under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Ideology of the Leading Class"]

[Text] The concept of developed socialism, a historically lengthy stage in our movement toward communism, gives a strictly scientific idea of immediate and long-term aims and ways of achieving them. "As a result of all our preceding development, in the course of the tremendous creative work of the party and people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, we have scaled heights from which we can and must ADVANCE, TAKING OUR BEARINGS FROM THE SUPREME, MOST EXACTING IDEAS OF SOCIALISM ELABORATED BY SCIENTIFIC THEORY. [capitalized passage published in boldface] That is the gist of the profound qualitative changes that have come to maturity in all spheres of our society's life," Comrade K.U. Chernenko's article "Up to the Demands of Developed Socialism" notes. This article, published in the journal KOMMUNIST in the section "Advancing To Greet the 27th Party Congress," is devoted to topical problems of the CPSU's theory, strategy, and tactics. It is of tremendous political and theoretical importance.

The implementation of the concept of developed socialism placed at the basis of the new draft of the CPSU program under preparation requires the further raising of the consciousness of the country's citizens and the consolidation of their ideological conviction.

At the present stage, when a classless structure of society is gradually being established and its social homogeneity is being strengthened it is urgently necessary to seek to ensure that the ideology of the working class defines the spiritual countenance of all Soviet people.

1.

The integral system of world outlook ideas created by K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin and organically connected with the working class' revolutionary practice has become that class' philosophy and is a powerful weapon in the struggle for society's liberation from capitalist exploitation and social and national oppression. Describing the gist of the working class' world outlook and ideology, V.I. Lenin noted components like its consistent materialism encompassing the sphere of social life; dialectics, the most comprehensive and profound teaching on development; and the theory of class struggle and the world-historical revolutionary role of the proletarist, the creator of the new world.

By virtue of the objective natural laws of social progress, the working class acts as the leading force of this progress. It is the working class which leads the working people both in the struggle for political power and the creation of a new socialist social system. Only the working class, V.I. Lenin pointed out, "can help the working masses to unite, rally, and definitively defend and definitively reinforce the communist society and definitively built it". ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41 p 310)

Really uniting revolutionary theory with the workers movement, the party of Bolsheviks led the Russian proletariat into the arena of open political struggle in 1905-1907. This was the first people's revolution of the era of imperialism, whose leader, for the first time in history, was the working class. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the working class raised aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, creating a united front of struggle of all working people against social and national oppression.

The working class' revolutionary-transforming and creative mission found real embodiment in the victory of Great October, the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR, the gains of world socialism and the workers and national liberation movement, and in the new correlation of forces in the international arena.

The scientific-technical revolution and the further development of production forces condition the growth of the workers' ranks. At the same time, as K. Marx pointed out, the working class' numerical strength is just one element of success. The working class "only resolves matters when the masses are encompassed by an organization and guided by knowledge." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 16, p 10) Consequently, it is not only during class battles, but also in the process of prolonged ideological-political education and instruction that the working class asserts its historical role. V. I. Lenin called it "the intellectual and moral motive force of capitalist society's inevitable transformation into a socialist society." (Vol 26, p 73)

Life constantly confirms the correctness of these conclusions by the founders of Marxism-Leninism. Among the diverse factors determining the intensification of all forms of the manifestation of the working class' world-historical mission and its impact on world development, ideology continues to occupy a leading place. The working class' philosophy and its ideology are the most progressive and influential world outlook of the present day.

What is the reason for the magnetic force and revolutionary effectiveness of the working class' ideology?

First of all its profound optimism, inasmuch as it expresses the objectives laws of social development, testifying that the future belongs to socialism. The working class' ideology and world-outlook are being embodied increasingly fully in historical practice. While the founders of scientific socialism wrote of the "specter of communism" in Europe, today the working class' communist ideals are a basic condition of social progress.

The working class' ideology reflects its ability to unite the people's masses around itself inasmuch as this ability, V.I. Lenin wrote, is based on "proletarian closeness to the mentality of any working person" and on the strength on its organization and discipline and the prestige of its traditions of revolutionary struggle against any exploitation and for a better future for all mankind. (See Vol 38, p 386) The working class' world outlook is imbued with humanism, asserting the ideals of justice, equality, and the fraternity of people of all nationalities. Proceeding from the working people's interests, the ideology of the leading class attaches paramount importance to the real safeguarding of the freedom of the individual and the working persons's rights and the all-around development of the new democracy, thereby upholding its socially conditioned nature and opposing pluralism, anarchosyndicalism, and other anti-Marxist concepts.

2.

The USSR working class' fulfillment of the role of the leading force of socialist society is a reality of world-historical importance. With each stage of its development, it is raised to new level. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, under the conditions of developed socialism the working class' leading role is growing and strengthening. At the same time, as it is improved, the working class itself and its makeup, social and political countenance, and spiritual world are also transformed. For instance, over four-fifths of all workers now have complete or incomplete higher and secondary education.

The quantitative and qualitative growth of the Soviet working class strengthens still more its influence on all aspects of developed socialism. Here, in the course of communist building, while preserving its internationalist principles, the ideology of the working class is enriched with new features reflecting society's socioeconomic, political, and cultural progress, and the transformation of the entire system of social relations on the basis of the collectivist principles inherent in the new system.

The ideology of the working class is embodied most fully in the features of the establishment, development, and consolidation of the new social and international community of people: the unified Soviet people. This great community is the result of the growing internationalization of social life in the USSR, which is intensified as the working class' leading role in all of its spheres is consolidated.

The CPSU has reached the point where the working class' ideals have become profound convictions and the norm of conduct for millions of Soviet people. A true revolutionary change has been accomplished in social consciousness. The party has succeeded in doing this because its strategy and policy are deeply rooted in the working class' revolutionary ideals. Under the conditions of developed socialism, having become the party of all the people, the CPSU is not losing its class-based nature, and in terms of its nature and world outlook, remains the party of the working class.

Guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching and developing it creatively, the party is ensuring the organic unity of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice. One of the most important conditions for its consolidation is the study of workers' public opinion and the proposals they voice during nationwide discussion of state draft laws and in letters addressed to the central and local party and soviet organs and journals and newspapers.

All this serves as an important source in defining the general line of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and in elaborating specific solutions for various problems of the country's economic, social, and cultural development.

At the same time, the ideology of the working class is characterized by profound, vital interest of all state and public affairs and in the management of the country. For instance, in recent years, the party has done a lot to ensure that in terms of their composition, the soviets better reflect the social complexion of our society and the working class' leading role in it. In 1961 the working class accounted for 23.8 percent of all deputies in the local organs of power, while in 1971 the figure was 36.5 percent, and in 1982 it was 44.3 percent. The unity of the entire system of soviets is reinforced and the interconnection between the supreme and local organs in accordance with the principles of the USSR Constitution is strengthened on the basis of the working class' ideals.

The workers also display lofty intellectual qualities in managing production and implementing the law on the labor collectives. The team form of organizing and remunerating labor has become a veritable school of managerial skills. Through these and other forms, the working class directly influences the formation of the moral climate in the collectives and the education of its members in the spirit of conscious discipline and constant businesslike attitude. Steadily guided by lofty Leninist principles, the working class sets the tone, sets a worthy example in work, and improves the development of economic and social relations.

The ideology of the leading class is the basis for the further consolidation of its alliance with the kolkhoz peasantry. At the present stage, the working class' influence is growing on all spheres of rural life and its role is being enhanced in the solution of major new tasks in the sphere of the development of the agro-industrial complex and its main element, agriculture, and in the consistent implementation of the USSR food program. This aim is also served by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, which adopted the long-term program of the land reclamation in the interests of building up the country's food stock.

The working class acts as the cementing force of the alliance of labor and culture and labor and science. Its links with the intelligentsia, which are now deepening, not only do not lead to the loss of its leading position in society, but are evidence of the assertion of lofty spcialist ideals in its life, deeds, and creation. The growth, under present conditions, of the sociopolitical activeness of the intelligentsia, which is a powerful stratum of the working people, is determined to a considerable extent by its rapprochement with the working class and the raising of its ideological and intellectual influence at the stage of developed socialism.

The workers' ideological tempering and their political maturity determine their creative attitude toward labor and give production activity a moral and sociopolitical orientation. This is graphically manifested in socialist competition, in the quest for new approaches toward it, and for methods of developing it. The Moscow workers' appeal, "Honor and glory based on labor," the Leningrad workers' watchword, "From the high quality of each person's work to the high degree of efficiency of the collective's labor," the initiative of leading enteprises to work 2 days a year using the semi-finished and raw materials and fuel they saved, and other patriotic initiatives by the leading detachments of the working class have met with widespread support among the country's labor collective.

Concentrating its efforts on the main avenues of the improvement of developed socialism, the working class is now making more active use of the transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology in resolving economic and social problems and in the working people's communist education.

Now that the country is faced with qualitatively new tasks, the party is displaying special concern to reorient public awareness and to ensure that all working people assimilate its genuinely innovatory, profoundly creative conclusions and instructions.

The working class acts as the leading force in the implementation of the CPSU's policy and in the struggle to intensify the economy, is imparting to this struggle the same political resonance which the country's industrialization once had, is seeking the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and is activating its work to improve the economic mechanism and implement the large-scale economic experiment. The mass creativity and inventors and rationalizers is developing among the workers aimed at seeking out technical solutions ensuring the growth of labor productivity, the effective use of material and manpower resources, economy, and a thrifty attitude toward the people's property.

Directing the working class toward the solution of tasks connected with the implementation of the role of the leading political and main economic force of society, the CPSU attaches paramount importance to its ideological-political education, especially the education of the younger generations, and to the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and new type of economic thinking. Inasmuch as the leading role of the working class as the creator of the communist society is strengthened as its educational level and general culture increase, the party and state are stepping up their attention toward the assertion of the features of socialist civilization in its life and activity. Finally, work on ideological-political education is inseparable from a vigorous struggle against labor and social passiveness, moral nihilism, drunkenness, hooliganism, parasitism, embezzlement of socialist property, exaggerated reports, and all antipodes of the socialist way of life.

In implementing the ideas of school reform, the party is seeking to make fuller use of the great potential of the system of vocational and technical education to improve the quality of training of worker cadres and to form in them a lofty political consciousness and communist conviction. It is no less important that ideological-political content should also pervade work on the vocational guidance of general educational school pupils.

The CPSU displays tireless concern for forming clear-cut class positions in every Soviet person. The party is seeking to ensure that the citizen of the socialist society is raised as an active builder of communism with his inherent Marxist-Leninist world outlook, morality, and social responsibility for the country's destiny, convinced of the correctness and invincibility of socialism. The very foundation for developing this nature in Soviet people is their perception of the ideology of the working class.

3.

The CPSU's activity in educating the members of society in the ideology of the working class is a multifaceted process. It is built on the firm foundation of socioeconomic policy with a consideration for the realities of present-day life; it is inextricably linked with the system of general, specialized, political, and economic education and with the mass information and propaganda media; it is implemented, with the coordinating role of the party, by all state and public organizations.

With the transformation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the state of all the people, the working class has not only remained the leading force of our society, but has enhanced this role in the struggle for the implementation of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and its strategic tasks and plans of communist creation and in the formation of the new person.

In developing the Soviet people's active life stance, a large place belongs to the propaganda of the working class' revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions, which directly embody its ideology. Preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War has now been launched in the country. Describing its results and lessons, it is important to show that the defeat of German fascism, and later, of Japanese militarism, at the same time signified an ideological victory for the USSR. The working class' work outlook -- Marxism-Leninism -- became the world outlook of millions of Soviet people and was an inexhaustible source of their high political and moral spirit and mass heroism.

Considering the working class' leading role in the life of our society both in peacetime and during the wartime troubles, the CPSU views the propaganda of its traditions as an inextricable element of its comprehensive work on the working people's ideological-political, labor, moral, and military-patriotic education. In this connection, it is deemed necessary to step up attention toward the scientific elaboration and propaganda of the history of our country's working class, and primarily its formation and struggle to build a new society and to implement the party's economic and social plans and leading role in defending the gains of socialism.

Obviously, these problems should have a special place in mass lecture work and in the study of the USSR's history in general educational schools and in the curricula of vocational and technical colleges and secondary specialized educational establishments. Considerably more space should also be assigned to these problems in the VUZ social sciences programs.

Speaking of the rising generation's education in the spirit of the working class, it is essential to show more fully its loyalty to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. These are the consolidation of the alliance with the kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia during the improvement of the society of developed socialism; the consolidation of cooperation with the working class and peoples of the socialist community countries; and active participation in the antiwar movement and the struggle for peace; and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Under the conditions of the psychological war unleashed by imperialism, special importance attaches to the working people's class tempering and to uncompromising, assertive criticism of bourgeois and revisionist concepts that falsify the role of the working class as the leading force of socialist society. In propagandizing the successes of the USSR peoples, we must show more fully that the interests and ideals of this leading class are becoming the property of all strata of our country's working people. Its magnetic example plays an outstanding part in consolidating the Soviet people's ideological, social, and international unity.

The practice of improving developed socialism reaffirms the vitality of V.I. Lenin's instructions: "The development of the masses' awareness, as always, remains the basis and main content of all our work." (Vol 13, p 376) As we make headway, the role of the ideology of the working class increases in the processes of socialist statehood's gradual transformation into communist social self-administration. Raising socialist society to new, higher levels of progress, the working class and all the country's workers are worthily seeking to greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

IZVESTIYA ANALYZES TYUMEN OIL FIELD PROBLEMS

PM041122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Yu. Perepletkin article under the "Rational Management!" rubric: "Oil Reserves"]

[Text] Tyumen -- While examining the draft plan and budget for 1985, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session noted that the country's oil workers are unfortunately failing to meet this years's plan targets. Everything possible must be done, Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, to ensure that the sector puts its house in order and secures steady working in what remains of this year and thereafter.

Mere mention of the extractors of "black gold" conjures up a picture of selfless, heroic labor. It was they, the Siberian oil workers, who helped create in a short time the country's major fuel and energy base beyond the Urals. More than a year ago now they attained an unprecedented extraction level of 1 million metric tons a day, and, quite recently, they reported that they had supplied the national economy 3 billion metric tons of raw material since exploitation of the fields began.

The role of laggards ill becomes those who have achieved such results. However, there is no escaping facts and they show that recently the Tyumen oil workers have been failing to meet the plan for supplies of this valuable raw material. Last year's results showed a deficit and the position this year is even more serious. People are perplexed and many of them have asked the editorial office by letter or telephone to explain what is involved here. Perhaps the oil wells have dried up or the oil field workers have forgotten how to carry out their duty? It is neither one nor the other. There is no simple answer here. The present situation has not come about overnight and there are several reasons for it. Let us try to understand them.

How can one describe a gushing oil well? It is a kind of overfilled vessel whose contents spill over the brim. But a time comes when the surplus disappears, the gusher stops, and the deposit has to be worked in earnest. The oil then has to be extracted, with all the difficulty implied in that word. The oil field must be equipped with ancillary facilities following a strict sequence, and reliable and long-term installations for pumping water into the oil bed must be built to ensure that the water forces the raw material to the surface in a precise and methodical way. The oil bed must not be "forced" simply so that some sections obtain short-term increased yields, nor must "gaps" be left in the oil field, since these losses are irreplaceable.

The end of the gushing stage is in general a wholly natural and normal phenomenon. This has occurred in Azerbaijan, the Volga Region oilfields, and in the Tatar and Bashkir ASSR's. This stage inevitably came to Tyumen too. It should have prepared for it in a professional way, it should have provided backup facilities and taken the appropriate measures in good time -- mechanizing extraction on the oil deposits and opening up the new deposits promptly. But the "gusher mentality" prevailed over sober calculation: Perhaps the oil will continue to flow of its own accord. But you cannot fool nature...

The opening up of new deposits is a very demanding affair. As a rule, they are situated in distant places which are awkward to develop. Moreover, it does not depend just on the oil workers: Road construction workers, power industry workers, and machine builders, who are not always amenable, must be brought into the overall operation. Nevertheless, 22 underground deposits -- as many as planned -- were brought into operation in the last 5-year plan.

The targets in the current 5-year plan are higher, but to date only 14 deposits have come on stream. The Noyabrskineftegaz Association is developing the Tarasovskiy and Novogodniy production areas too slowly. The shortfall there of millions of metric tons of oil is placing a heavy burden on thse fields already in operation.

The main administration was planning to begin operation of the Kogalymskiy, Vetyeganskiy, and Malo-Balykskiy deposits this year. But a plan is just a plan, and the year is approaching its end. If all the new oil deposits figuring on the plan were already working on behalf of the national economy, the Tyumen oil workers would have extracted an extra 10 million metric tons of oil. In other words, they would have more than made up the backlog and would have maintained their traditionally high standard.

The Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas Extraction in Tyumen Oblast is an enormous economic unit. How is the main extraction resource -- the stock of wells (of which there are tens of thousands) -- being used? A deep-sunk well is a complex and costly installation. It must justify the expenditure, produce oil, and work rather than lie idle, but at the same time, like any other unit, an underground shaft requires constant maintenance, repair, and improvement. Specialists and whole collectives (oil men call them teams for the current and capital repair of wells) whose job it is to keep equipment in proper condition are needed. But at present, they are more than 100 teams below strength.

A few figures for purposes of comparison. In Azerbaijan each repair team has 29 wells to look after, and for the ministry as a whole the figure is around 54; yet, in the Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas Extraction in Tyumen Oblast each team has 68 wells, and in Surgut 85 wells! How can people possibly carry out their job normally with such a workload?

It is appropriate at this point to say that it is exceptionally important and necessary that a repair worker be accorded prestige in the sector. Drillers have always enjoyed recognition and respect. Those who work on extraction itself also have a high profile (and, of course, this is merited). But you do not hear the same said about those who revive oil wells which are running down. And I am not talking just about awards; but about the provision of housing, travel warrants, and material incentives.

The rate at which the main administration's drilling subunits commission oilwells has deteriorated recently. Ideally, the oil well is tested and handed over to the oil workers immediately after it has been sunk. In fact, however, there are delays in running the tests and then there are breakdowns to clear up or other factors intervene; the upshot is that each drilling team has several inoperative shafts on its books. Since June, according to the main administration, this figure has risen from six to seven wells. In the Surgutneftegaz it stands at 9 and in the Nizhnevartovskneftegaz the drillers have 11 wells per team not working. This is surely a waste.

Leaders at various levels have shown themselves ill-prepared both psychologically and from the standpoint of providing material backup for the transition from gusher production to its mechanized extraction. The amount of work carried out on the oil fields by the latter means has almost doubled in the current 5-year plan and now stands at around 70 percent. Against this background the backlog in provision of long-term ancillary facilities for the major oil workings is thrown into stark relief. The situation at the Var-Yegan oil field is as follows: The annual extraction volume has already almost reached the planned target, whereas only 27 percent of the construction and installation work which is supposed to ensure normal operation of the deposit has been carried out. Thus, facilities and equipment are operating under excessive strain and without scheduled maintenance work being carried out, which inevitably results in reduced reliability, breakdowns, and, ultimately, losses of oil.

These and other facts provide a partial answer to a question perplexing some people today, namely, where are the culprits to be sought -- "at the top," in the ministry, or here, on the spot, in the main administration's services and subunits? Gusher euphoria has affected the sector's specialists with equal force at all levels.

I recall a conversation that I had with that well-known Surgut oil worker and USSR State Prize winner F. Krylov.

"In our team," said the man whose experience is the result of decades of faultless work, "they think not only about the plan as a whole, but about every seemingly minor detail. They think about every troublesome well, about the malfunctioning of an individual gate valve, and about every minute lost in checking equipment. For example, they obtain an extra ton of oil here, manage to prevent a small loss there, and meet their target with half an hour to spare elsewhere. They are of course mere drops in the ocean compared with the reserves of "black gold" in Siberia. But an ocean is, after all, made up of just such drops!"

My conversation with R. Kuzovatkin was not the most agreeable or easy of conversations: The main administration and its chief (he was simultaneously also a deputy minister) were going through a difficult period, and this left its mark on our conversation.

"We can see the shortcomings which gave rise to the present situation," the deputy minister said, "and we can also see the ways of overcoming the problem. Namely, by sharply increasing capacities for maintaining reservoir pressure, by commissioning new promising areas, by quickly training cadres for mechanical extraction, and by purely psychological influence on the workers. In resolving these urgent problems we are relying both on our own resources and on assistance in increasing production capacities on the part of enterprises and associations of the Bashneft and Tatneft Associations, assistance backed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The state is again backing us up with manpower, equipment, and resources. I am confident that the oil workers will recover their former glory. It is just a matter of time."

But time, as we know, is irreversible. On returning from the main administration, I picked up the lastest report. The association had a shortfall of 2.6 million metric tons at Nizhnevartovsk and a shortfall of 1.8 million metric tons at Surgut; Noyabrsk and Krasnoleninsk were in deficit. Only Yuganskneftegaz, by almost 200,000 metric tons of oil, was ahead of schedule. This association was the first to experience a falling away of gusher pressure and a sharp reduction in its performance indicators. It was headed at the time by R. Kuzovatkin. He occupied himself with urgent recovery work and then set about resolving the strategic tasks. The question of long-term and reliable provision of water for the injection wells was considered of paramount importance. Future specialists in mechanized extraction began training courses. Orders for relevant equipment were put in promptly. The present stability of the Yugan extractors is the result of the measures taken at that time. It is now necessary to create a safety margin for the whole of the Main Administration for Petroleum and Gas Extraction in Tyumen Oblast.

Within the framework of the 11th 5-Year Plan control figures for West Siberian oil extraction, the Ministry of the Gas Industry set the oil workers in Tyumen and Tomsk Oblasts specific volumes for each year. However, the plan was then repeatedly amended upward, particularly for the Tyumen workers. This greatly complicated the matter, since every additional million metric tons required urgent designing of new installations, orders for equipment, and so forth. The Siberian workers appreciated the need for such action because the extraction of hydrocarbons in the old regions was gradually decreasing.

Another matter was more difficult to understand: The plan rose steadily, whereas the capital investments did not increase proportionately but even fell.

Leaders of a number of associations and indeed people in the main administration itself are inclined to regard this disparity as a very important, if not the main, reason for present failures. They also look for culprits elsewhere, blaming the subunits of the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Industrial Construction. Justice requires one to say that there are grounds for this. The power workers, for example, have allowed more than 1,000 outages to occur on the oil fields this year alone, entailing the loss of at least 1 million metric tons of oil. And the Ministr of Industrial Construction made things substantially easier for itself by reducing on its own initiative the amount of work it was assigned to carry out in West Siberia. All those who treated the needs of the oil and gas region without due attention and responsibility will obviously get their just desserts. But did the oil workers themselves stay up to the mark during this difficult period?

Unfortunately, the wells with high flow rates at well-known deposits such as Samotlor, Mamontovo, and Fedorovka produced their own kind of euphoria among the oil extraction workers. The leaders of oil subunits came to believe in the limitless bounty of the deposits and ceased to think about the future.

These are the most characteristic features of the situation which has arisen in the northern oil fields. A number of other examples can also be given. For example, immediately after the drop in extraction (the Tyumen workers were unable to maintain their daily level of 1 million metric tons) a veritable reshuffling of cadres began. Practically no one remained unpunished. Only a handful of the 20 or so chiefs of petroleum and gas extraction administrations were not removed from their posts. I do not think this is the best way to instill order. Or take the structure of the subunits. Specialists consider that it needs improving. The Nizhnevartovskneftegaz Association, for example, has turned into such a giant conglomerate that it has become virtually unmanageable.

Thus, difficult work lies ahead and is obligatory for everyone -- from sector leaders to the ordinary oil worker. The depths of West Siberia contain a sufficient amount of "black gold," but it is becoming increasingly difficult to extract raw material from the earth. Thus, the methods too in this new phase must be fundamentally different. This would now appear to be understood by all. The bitter lesson which is the consequence of the nonchalant "gusher mentality" will not fail to leave its mark. Nor can it. Because the country will need Siberia's great reserves of oil for many years to come.

BORDER GUARDS POLITICAL WORKERS CONFERENCE HELD

PM031112 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Conference of Border Guard Political Workers"]

[Text] Under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, the border guards are raising their vigilance and persistently improving their combat skill. The commanders and political workers are constantly checking the pulse of ideological work against the high criteria for its effectiveness and the end results of service to defend and protect the motherland's borders. This was stated at a conference of USSR KGB border guards ideological workers held in Leningrad 25 through 27 December.

JOURNAL CITED ON LIBERATING ROLE OF USSR ARMY

LD041226 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- The liberation mission of the Soviet Army during World War II has secured for the nations the revival of their statehood, national dignity and sovereignty, has opened up the way to fundamental changes in all the spheres of life. This is pointed out in the January issue of the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) by Major General, Doctor of History, Professor Viktor Matsulenko.

However, many bourgeois historians are trying, in defiance of real facts, to distort the foreign policy of the Soviet Union on the concluding stage of the war, to accuse it of allegedly sending its troops to the territories of other countries contrary to the norms of the international law, disregarding the will of their peoples. They hope to denigrate the liberation mission of the Soviet Army, ascribe aggressive intentions to it.

However, the truth cannot be concealed from the nations, V. Matsulenko stresses. When sending its troops to liberate countries of central and south-east Europe from Nazi invaders, the USSR acted strictly in accordance with the norms of the international law.

The Soviet Army entered the Czechoslovak territory on the basis of the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation concluded between the USSR and Czechoslovakia on December 12, 1943. It entered the Polish territory in accordance with the 1944 agreement with the Krajowa Rada Narodowa. Later, in April 1945, the Provisional Government of Poland concluded a treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation with the Soviet Union. Soviet troops entered the Norwegian territory on October 18, 1944, in accordance with the agreement signed with the Norwegian Government on May 16, 1944.

The bourgeois falsifiers of history who stubbornly repeat the version about the "export of revolution" to the central and south-east European countries ignore the objective laws of the development of the human society, V. Matsulenko writes. Popular revolutions in the countries liberated by the Soviet Union in the course of World War II were prepared by their own development. The victories of the Soviet Armed Forces over Nazi fascism and Japanese militarism only created favourable conditions for the victory of the national revolutionary forces.